CARNRICK'S

SOLUBLE FOOD

• FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk and agrees with all Infants and Children.

THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the Child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28763—New Series.

BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8, 1892.

LIB OF BOM BRANC OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC

BEST CLARETS.

We have been Bordeaux shippers since 1815.

Qts.	pts.		Qts.	pts.
16-8	9-4	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	16-8	9-4
12-0	7-0		12-0	7-0
27-4	14-10	Dinner—La Rose and St. Julien	27-4	14-10
24-4	13-22		24-4	13-22
41-8	21-12	After Dinner—Chateau Lafite	41-8	21-12

For Prices of Whiskies, Ports, Liqueurs, &c., send for our Illustrated Catalogue.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday.
†	SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	10th June.
B.L.	SHANNON	4077	800	E. P. Bishop	17th „
†	ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne	24th „
B.L.	THAMES	4078	800	W. A. Seaton	1st July.
†	SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	8th „
B.L.	CARTHAGE	4879	1000	M. de Horne	15th „
†*	ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne	22nd „
B.L.	ROHILLA	3387	700	J. E. Jephson	29th „
†	SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	5th Augt.
B.L.	GANGES	4207	800	T. J. Alderton	12th „
†*	ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne	19th „
B.L.	SUTLEJ	4165	800	W.D.G. Worcester	26th „
†	SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	2nd Sept.
B.L.	PENINSULAR	4972	1200	A. C. Loggin	9th „
†	ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne	16th „
					Saturday.
B.L.	ORIENTAL	4972	1200	L. H. Moule	24th Sept.

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.

†* These vessels proceed to Aden only and passengers tranship there to a steamer for Brindisi and London. No passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these steamers.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a. m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the P. and O. Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, & NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China.

Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo.

June 16th   June 30th   July 28th.
July 14th   August 11th.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any Port or Ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, June 6th, 1892.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES, AND GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA.

THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on:

28th June.   26th July.   23rd August.

For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 4, 1892.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
AMPHITRITE	B. Vidos	4,200	660	1st July.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH-TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued to London, via Trieste at specially Reduced Rates.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	3,800	550	22nd June.
MELPOMENE	A. Mitis	3,800	550	22nd July.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 12th of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
ELEKTRA	G. Mariani	3,800	550	8th June.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta, and at Singapore with the s.s. GALATEA to Sourabaya and Batavia.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

O VON HOFFER, Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, June 1, 1892.

"MACIVER" LINE.

THE following Steamers WILL SAIL from BOMBAY as under, unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances:—

	Tons.	Captains.	About.
*LYCIA	3139	B. Fletcher, R. N. R.	4th July for Plymouth.

* Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess; is fitted with Electric Light; and has all Cabins amidships.

For further particulars apply to

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.
Elphinstone Circle.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
ARABIA	3544	C. Hillcoat	29th June.
ARMENIA	3595	Geo. Read	12th July.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The voyage to Marseilles is not expected to exceed twenty-one days, and the Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, June 6, 1892.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and other regular lines of Steamers *without charge for commission*. Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured. Railway and Sleeping Car Tickets obtained.

CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND SALOON.

The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap Passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing, intending passenger should make early Application.

Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. "Grindlay's Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.

Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage shipped and Insurance effected when required.

PACKAGES from Europe for MESSES, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, 8th June, at noon, direct.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 12th June, at 11 a.m., or on arrival of English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "UMBALLA," 1,911 tons, on the 10th June, at about 3 p.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 7th June, 1892.   Agents.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all Steamers at the Lowest Rates obtainable, Free of Charge for Commission.

SPECIAL attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. and O.

LISTS of all Steamers Sailing, and full information as to Berths available, furnished at once.

REDUCTIONS obtainable in the case of large Parties or Families travelling together.

PASSENGERS Booked through Messrs. KING, KING and Co. are met on arrival at—

Plymouth or London..by Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co.
Liverpool .... „ KING, BAILLIE and Co.

And by Special Agents at Marseilles, Genoa, Naples, Brindisi and Trieste.

BAGGAGE Received and Shipped. Packages also forwarded as Cargo at Lowest Rates. Marine and Fire Insurance effected.

LOANS and Overdrafts granted on approved Security

DRAFTS, Cheques, Gold and Bank Notes purchased and sold at Current Rates.

TELEGRAPHIC Remittances arranged at Current Rates, and Addresses in connection with the same Registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co., FREE OF CHARGE.

MESSRS. HENRY GAZE AND SONS' RAILWAY TICKETS and HOTEL COUPONS by all Continental and American Routes furnished at Lowest Rates.

CORRESPONDENCE invited and a Copy of Messrs. Henry S. King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward-bound Passengers" forwarded on application, Free of Charge.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta.   KING, BAILLIE & Co., Liverpool.
R. B. KING, Hyderabad, (Deccan.)
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 9th June, 1892, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

Passengers are invited to be on board by 8 a. m. in the Prince's Dock on the day of sailing.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

WILLIAM WATSON and Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY: 28, Apollo Street.
KARACHI: Camp.
LONDON: 27, Leadenhall Street.
„ 49-50 Parliament Street.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed on any amount.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of Interest, to be ascertained on application.

PAY, PENSIONS and ANNUITIES Collected Free of Commission and without Life Certificate.

DRAFTS, CHEQUES and BANK BILLS issued, cashed or sent for collection.

TELEGRAPHIC and HOME FAMILY Remittances made at the best exchange rate of the day.

STOCK, SHARES, &c., bought and sold, and INVESTMENTS made.

GOVERNMENT PAPER, SHARES, and other Securities kept for safe custody, and Interest and Dividends collected.

LOANS and ADVANCES made on approved securities.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at specially favourable rates.

ASSURANCE—LIFE, FIRE, MARINE, effected at reasonable rates.

Agents for the ORIENTAL and STANDARD Life Offices.

HANDBOOKS sent free on Application.

WILLIAM WATSON and Co.,
BOMBAY: 28, Apollo Street.
KARACHI: Camp.
LONDON: 27, Leadenhall Street,
and 49-50 Parliament Street.

INSURANCES.

GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT.

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.

THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE.

CAPITAL—£2,500,000.

FUNDS EXCEED £1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous rates on the shortest notice.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

TREACHER'S

STANDARD DINNER AND BREAKFAST CROCKERY WARE AND TABLE GLASS.

FOR FULL DETAILS SEE 1891 GENERAL CATALOGUE, PAGES 119—123.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BREAKFAST SETS,
DINNER SETS,
DESSERT SETS,
AFTERNOON TEA SETS,
TRINKET SETS,
SUPERIOR GLASSWARE,
SALAD BOWLS,
FLOWER CENTRE-PIECES,
CUTLERY AND ELECTRO-PLATEDWARE.

Price List Post Free on Application.

CHEMISTS & GENERAL MERCHANTS. } **PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,** { BOMBAY & POONA.

DRYING BOTTLES

FOR PRESERVING

GLOVES, CIGARS, FEATHERS, CUTLERY, FOODS, &c.,

AGAINST DAMP.

Bottle's Capacity, 50oz., Rs. 2-4; 120oz., Rs. 4-0; 140oz., Rs. 4-12; and 180oz. Rs. 6-0.

23, Hummum Street, **MADON, SONS & CO.** Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY TELEPHONE Co., Ld.,

OFFICES:—ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

TELEPHONES.—The Company's Telephone instruments, being the Master Patents of Graham Bell, Edison and Gower, are unequalled in every particular. They are of the very best English-make, and are thoroughly reliable, and will give greater satisfaction, and be found more economical than the cheap instruments which are offered for sale elsewhere, and which for practical purposes are useless.

The Company are prepared to undertake the erection of Telephone lines and Telephonic installations for Native States, Corporations, Companies or private individuals. Estimates furnished on application.

ELECTRIC BELLS.—The Company have a large and varied Stock of the best English-made Electric Bells, Indicators, Pushes, etc., with every recent improvement. Installations for Clubs, Hotels, and Private Residences supplied, and erection undertaken, if required, on moderate terms.

The attention of residents in the Mofussil is directed to the advantage of introducing Electric Bells into their Bungalows for readier communication with servants, whose quarters are often at some distance from the Bungalows.

Instructions given for erection and maintenance.

The Company also supply LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS, MEDICAL INDUCTION COILS, ELECTRIC MOTORS, ELECTRIC FANS, BATTERIES and ELECTRICAL FITTINGS of all kinds.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES, POST FREE, ON APPLICATION.

THORPE AND CO.,

SHIRTS! SHIRTS!! SHIRTS!!!

FOR MONSOON WEAR. Best Wove Flannel, Natural Wool, Tropical Flannel, Silk and Wool. All thoroughly Shrunk.

		Rs.	a.
NATURAL WOOL SHIRTS— Plain and Fancy	Each	6	8
TROPICAL FLANNEL SHIRTS— White for Tennis	„	7	8
TROPICAL FLANNEL SHIRTS— Fancy Colours	„	7	8
SILK AND WOOL SHIRTS— White or Cream for Tennis	„	8	8
SILK AND WOOL SHIRTS— Fancy Colours, Beautifully Soft	„	8	8
BEST WOVE FLANNEL SHIRTS— Latest Patterns	„	8	8
WHITE SAXONY FLANNEL SHIRTS— Cricketing or Tennis	„	8	8
SLEEPING SUITS— Made from the Natural Wove Flannel	from per suit	10	8

PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO CUTTING.
FIT GUARANTEED.

THORPE AND CO.,

RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

A LECTURE READ BY

PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER

(In Pamphlet form),

Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,

Annas 2. Post free.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

HAND-BOOK OF GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.
The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.

PRICE.......................... Rs. 6.
Packing & Postage Extra.

EXCHANGE AGAIN!

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,

EXTREMELY regret to announce, and with the utmost reluctance, that from this date the CASH PRICE of their

SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE'S

STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE PIANOFORTES

Is enhanced from Rs. 780 to Rs. 825.

They have hitherto hesitated in deciding on this increase in Price as they hoped that by this time Exchange would have taken a more favourable turn. As the favourable turn appears to be a very remote probability, and the chances are a still further decline in the value of the Rupee, they would advise intending Purchasers to avail themselves of the opportunity of buying these Pianos at the present Price and before a *possible* fall in the price of Silver necessitates their marking their Pianos at a still HIGHER FIGURE.

The Prices of Pianofortes by JULIUS BLUTHNER and OTHER MAKERS have also been enhanced by about 5 Per Cent.

PRICE LISTS and FULL DETAILS of Hire-Purchase Terms may be had on Application to

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE, JULIUS BLUTHNER,
AND OTHERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

HARRY CLARK & CO.,

HIGH CLASS CIVIL & MILITARY TAILORS.

PROFESSIONAL BREECHES MAKERS.

SPECIALITE,

FOR SUMMER WEAR,

Cotton Tweeds, made in exact imitation of the best Woollen Goods.

WARRANTED SHRUNK AND FAST COLOUR.

PER SUIT (Coat, Vest, and Trousers).................. Rs. 9
SIX SUITS (Coat, Vest, and Trousers).................. Rs. 48

A LARGE RANGE OF PATTERNS TO SELECT FROM.

CAWNPORE TWILL SHIRTING.

DELIGHTFULLY COOL FOR SUMMER WEAR.

Plain White Twill, Shakespeare Collar and Pocket ....6 for Rs. 12-8
White Ground, Coloured Stripes, Shakespeare Collar and Pocket 6 for Rs. 13-8

AN ENGLISH CUTTER of High Class ability from CARR and SONS, CONDUIT ST., West.

Samples and Directions for Self-measurement forwarded on Application.

MEDOWS ST., BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WATERPROOF CLOTHING.

	Cash. Rs.	as.	Credit. Rs.	as.
Blue Cashmere Regulation Capes, length 50 inches	36	0	40	0
Do. do. length 52 do.	37	0	41	8
Do. do. do. 54 do.	39	0	43	0
Do. do. do. 56 do.	41	0	46	0
Black Waterproof Coat, 50 do.	10	8	12	0
Do. do. 52 do.	11	0	12	8
Do. do. 54 do.	12	0	13	8
Do. do. 56 do.	13	0	14	8
Black Waterproof Capes, 48 do.	15	8	17	8
Do. do. 50 do.	16	8	18	8
Do. do. 52 do.	17	8	19	8
Do. do. 54 do.	18	8	20	8

TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & CO.'S

HORSE-MEASURING STANDARDS.

	Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
Portable, in form of Walking Stick	18	0	20	0
Ditto ditto with Brass Standard and Stag Crook Handle	21	8	24	0
Ditto ditto Malacca Cane, Stag Handle, Silver Mounts, with Spirit Level	28	8	32	0
Measuring Standards for Stable Use	23	8	25	0

TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF VETERINARY INSTRUMENTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

LADIES' UMBRELLAS.

NEW!! SOFT SILK. NEW!!

A VERY CHOICE STOCK.

FROM Rs. 8-6.

HOAR & Co., BOMBAY.

FOR SALE.

LAND FOR SALE.

SITUATE at WADJRA KARUR (Village of Diamonds), near Bellary.

250 acres or thereabouts of Freehold land and the perpetual Mining Rights of 304 acres or thereabouts.

The property belongs to the Madras Presidency Diamonds Fields, Limited.

Offers received by

P. C. RUBIE,
1, Punamali Road.
Madras, 27th May, 1892.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.

SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.

A fresh consignment, ex Paul Revere, Rs. 3-12-0 per case wholesale.

Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

હેપતુલા શેકઆદમની કું૦

i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

RAIN GAUGES.

IN an agricultural country like India, general prosperity depends upon the amount and diffusion of the annual rain-fall. Every one should be familiar with the instrument by which data so important are ascertained, and be accustomed to use it.

KEMP'S RAIN GAUGE

Is very accurate, and made to hold up to 9 inches.

It consists of
Turned Brass-rimmed Funnel,
Japanned Cylinder with Inspection Slit,
Receiving Bottle,
Graduated Glass Measure.

Full directions for use.

Rs. 10-8.

KEMP & Co., Ld.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

DRYING BOTTLES

FOR PRESERVING PERISHABLE GOODS DURING THE RAINS.

THESE Bottles are warranted to preserve, free from damp, insects, or any climatic injury, all goods of a perishable nature, such as—

GLOVES,   FEATHERS,
CUTLERY,   CHOCOLATE,

FOODS and VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES of all kinds,

And everything which is subject to injury from damp.

They are essential to Smokers as the only means of obtaining a really dry, mature, and properly ripened

CIGAR;

And a box of dry matches to light it with.

Bottle's capacity.

1 quart Rs. 2-8.   2 quarts Rs. 3-8.
4 do. „ 5-0.   7 do. „ 10-0.

KEMP & Co., Ld,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

RHEUMATIKON.

A CERTAIN AND NEVER-FAILING SPECIFIC

For the Cure of Rheumatism,
Lumbago, Sciatica,
Sore Throats, Cold at the Chest,
Sprains, Contusions, etc.
Per Bottle, Re. 1.

PREPARED ONLY BY

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

BOILS, SKIN AFFECTIONS, &c.

COMPOUND SULPHUR LOZENGES.

THESE LOZENGES have recently been recommended by Sir A. B. Garrod, M. D., as a pleasant and convenient remedy for CONSTIPATION, LIVER DERANGEMENTS, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, &c. They are carefully manufactured in our Laboratory according to his Formula.

Price 12 Annas Per Bottle.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE ORISSA TWINS.

CAN BE SEEN FROM 7-30 A.M. UP
TO-NIGHT
ON AND FROM TUESDAY, THE 7TH INSTANT,
AT No. 6, HORNBY ROW.
ADMISSION, Re. 1; CHILDREN HALF-PRICE.
CARR J. ARATOON,
Agent.

THE BOMBAY SKATING RINK.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
FANCY NIGHT.

By special request of our Patrons, a most select and specially arranged DANCING and SKATING SESSION will commence at 9 P.M.

AN EXCELLENT STRING BAND IN ATTENDANCE.
Ticket to admit 1 Gentleman and 2 Ladies, Rs. 2.

BOMBAY SKATING RINK Co.

NOTICE.

WITH reference to a previous Notice of a SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE CARTS and other UNSERVICEABLE STORES of the Poona Cantonment Fund Workshop, to be held at the Store Yard, it is notified that the sale will take place at 12 noon on the 10th instant.

E. D. NEWNHAM SMITH, Major,
Secretary, Cantonment Committee.
Cantt. Magistrate's Office, Poona, 5th June, 1892.

NOTICE.

I DO hereby give notice that from the 8th instant till the 8th July next, any DOGS FOUND STRAYING in the STREETS or beyond the enclosures of the houses of the owners of such DOGS will be DESTROYED in accordance with the Provisions of Section CXVI of Act XIII of 1856.

W. H. WILSON, Colonel,
Commissioner of Police.
Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 7th June, 1892.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming against the estate of HENRY JOSEPH PELLY, late a retired General in the Bombay Staff Corps, who died at Wye Bank, Broomy Hill, in the City of Herford, in the County of Herefordshire, and Letters of Administration of whose estate throughout the Bombay Presidency were granted on the 31st May, 1892, to THOMAS WITHEY CUFFE, Esquire, are hereby required to send in their claims to the said Administrator at his Office, Standard Buildings, Fort, Bombay, within one Calendar Month from the date hereof at the expiration of which time the assets will be handed over to the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which such notice shall have been given.

All persons indebted to the estate of the deceased, or having property of his in their hands are required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said Attorney of the Administrator.—Dated this 7th day of June, 1892.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH & OWEN,
Administrator's Attornies.

"ACME" MILK TESTER.

THIS Instrument has been expressly designed to provide house-holders and others with a SIMPLE but RELIABLE test of the purity of the Milk supplied to them. It has neither Scale nor Divisions, consequently no error can possibly be made in using it; and nothing can be simpler, as you have merely to watch the head rising or falling. It is guaranteed as accurate and effective as the more expensive Instruments. It cannot fail to prove a BOON when pure Milk is ESSENTIAL, whether for sickness, culinary or other purposes, as it provides a thoroughly reliable test, SO EASY TO USE that a child could apply it.

Re. 1 in Case, with Directions.

23, Hummum St. } MADON, SONS & Co. { Fort, Bombay.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration, with the will annexed, of the Property and Credits of UMABAI, late of Hivre in the Poona District, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.

NIMBAJI NISBAT UMABAI SHINDE, the legatee named in the Will of the abovenamed deceased ....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration (with Will annexed.)

Witness, SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Kt., Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 1st day of June, in the Year of Our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-Two, and in the Fifty-Fifth Year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Acting Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

W. LANE.
Dated this 2nd June, 1892.

Messrs. CHITNIS, MOTILAL & MALVI,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

BUT WHY SUFFER WITH
COUGH AND COLD?
USE ST. MARTIN'S
PULMONARY BALSAM.

It only needs a trial to be given to this wonderful and never-failing specific for Pulmonary Cough, Cold, Asthma, and settled Consumption, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, and other chest affections. It is a powerful

VOICE TONIC,

clearing the Throat from Hoarseness, and strengthening the vocal organs. Purely vegetable, harmless and free from

INJURIOUS DRUGS.
Per Bottle, As. 8 and Re. 1-0.

PREPARED ONLY BY
F. S. MADON & CO.,
Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

USEFUL PRESENTS.

GENTLEMEN'S SOLID GOLD SIGNET RINGS,

With round, oval, square or shield-shaped tops. All gold, or with Bloodstones, Cornelians, Sardonyx and other stones securely set.

Any Monogram, Crest or Motto Engraved to order. Masonic Designs in Stock, Rs. 40, 45 and 55.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CHOCOLATE BROADCLOTH

OVER 5,000 yards of Chocolate, Claret, Blue, Olive, Green, and other Broadcloths, suitable for Servants, Peons, &c., now ready.

ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.........£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND ....£ 100,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
67, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, AND MANDALAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the departure of English Mail. 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage, English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including postage.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this scale.

ELECTRIC CLOCKS.—No Winding required. In handsome Carved Walnut Cases with Batteries charged to go for 3 years and which may be recharged after that time at a trifling Cost. Timepiece only Rs. 80. Striking hours and half-hours Rs. 100.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

WATERPROOFS! WATERPROOFS!! WATERPROOFS!!! Just Landed per s. s. Shannon. Of best make sorts and sizes for Gents, Ladies, Boys and Girls.—At HAJEE EBRAHIM BROTHERS, opposite Crawford Market.

ENGLISH KEYLESS GOLD WATCHES by ROTHERHAM & SONS, in hunting, half-hunting and open-faced cases, ¾ plate, with compensation balance.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Ry. Watch-maker, 42, Medows Street.

BADMINTON SHOES.—A New Shoe, Russian Hide, with Patent Front, Extra Quality, Rs. 8-8 Cash.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

BUYERS of Sewing Machines please demand an affirmative answer from the Seller if the Machine is manufactured by the Singer Company. THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Bombay.

KANGRA VALLEY TEA DUST—Finest Orange Pekoe Dust, As. 12; Orange Pekoe Dust, As. 11; Pekoe Dust, As. 10; Souchong Dust, As. 9; Mixed Dust, As. 8; Congou Dust, As. 7; and Tea Dust, As. 6; per lb.—N. B. DANTRA & Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

PLUMBER (Good) seeks re-engagement. Practical Knowledge. Gas, Hot and Cold Water Fittings, Pumps, Latrines, Drainage and Deep Well Work, &c., also the management of men. Holder of Honours Certificates from the City Guilds of London Institute. References good. Address "PETER," care of this Office.

FRESH CONSIGNMENT of A. and B. MACKAY'S Celebrated WHISKIES, of LIQUEUR, Cocktail, Glenfalloch, and Old Silent Malt Brands, to be had from JEEJEEBHAI JEHANGEER and Co., Marine Street. Also FRASER and Co., CHEMISTS, Sub-Agents, Cawasjee Patel Street, Fort.

SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING CLASS 3rd Session commences 1st July, Prospectus on Application.—BOMBAY TYPE-WRITING Co., 72, Medows Street.

JUST RECEIVED, ROYAL ACADEMY PICTURES, Parts 1st and 2nd, As 12 each part.—BOMBAY CIRCULATING LIBRARY, opposite General Post Office.

THE New Patent PHOENIX, with iron axles and brass wheels, with 6 metal tunes and 24 steel reeds, Rs. 50, with case complete. Expressly manufactured to suit the Indian climate. All tunes can be exchanged any time.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, a good and Experienced REPORTER for the "Deccan Herald" Press, at Poona. Apply with copies of Testimonials, which will not be returned, and Salary expected to Proprietors, "Deccan Herald," Poona.

REGULATION WATERPROOF CLOAKS for Cavalry, Infantry and Civil Wear at Rs. 26, Rs. 21 and Rs. 20, respectively.—ARMY, NAVY & CIVIL SERVICE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY OF INDIA, LD., Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

F. BAULCH, PIANOFORTE TUNER and REPAIRER, 3 years to T. R. H. Duke and Duchess of Connaught. Pianos FOR SALE, Church Gate Street. Tunings Rs. 5.

TO SMOKERS.—Try once Pistis and Pelekano's Real Egyptian Cigarettes and Turkish Tobacco. Warranted fresh. Supply by every Mail.—PISTIS and PELEKANOS, below Sassoon's Mechanic's Institute, Fort, Bombay.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description.—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

CHILDREN'S COTS.—All sizes and prices. A well assorted consignment, just landed.—JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

SHOULD you want your SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS supplied, Cleaned, and Repaired to entire satisfaction, try DANNEY & Co., Cutlers, 20, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, the Cheapest House.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and Co., Sole Agents.

£1,692,564 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1891, the Largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

A GENTLEMAN of Position and Respectability, but quite a stranger to the place, is desirous of communicating with a young lady, an European, and accomplished in the Piano, or very fair Eurasian, with a view to Matrimony. To ensure secrecy replies in the first instance may be signed with a "Nom de Plume." A very satisfactory reference can be given. Apply "VERITAS," care of this Paper.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business ANNOUNCEMENTS, BILL FORMS, BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR AND CO., Bombay.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady, trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to "B. L. A.," care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY—I have stayed three days at the ALEXANDRA HOTEL. The Proprietor is most attentive and obliging, studying the comfort and wishes of his guests, and it compares most favourably with any of the better known Hotels in the Fort. I have stayed four times at—'s, but shall in the future put up here.—(Sd.) C. MORTON.

LANOWLI HOTEL.—Situated on best site, near Post Office. Only 5 minutes' walk from Station. Rooms, Board, and Lodging excellent; under European Management. For Terms, &c., apply to the Proprietor, S. BOMANJI.

RS. 10.—A really sound serviceable Nickel Silver WATCH with Jewelled escapement, Rs. 10 only.—C. A. CUTTRISS and Co., Watch-makers and Jewellers, Fort.

THE JOHN CONNON HIGH SCHOOL, Esplanade, and the SCOTTISH HIGH SCHOOLS, Byculla Bridge, will be RE-OPENED, on Wednesday, the 8th June. THOMAS H. GREIG, Honorary Secretary.

OLD POT STILL IRISH WHISKEY.—Pure Malt ever imported. Guaranteed 7 years old. Buy no other. Rs. 30 per dozen.—O'NEAL & Co., Apollo Street, Bombay.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of Batliwala's AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE. Surg.-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg.-Maj Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. C. Greengrass, Esq., Contractor, Tansa Water-Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. P. J. Daily, Esq. Chief Guard, S.-M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold drop. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp & Co.; Phillips & Co., &c., at Re. 1.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the "Bombay Gazette" has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the ELECTRICIAN, "Bombay Gazette."

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones. Of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottles. Thousands of Testimonials.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

UNDER the Provisions of Sections 26 and 27 of Act V. of 1851, Notice is hereby given that TWO GULBURGA MILLS SHARES, Nos. 947 and 951, respectively, valued at Rs. 500 each, and issued in the name of SHAH ZADA BEGUM, were found on the Residency Road, at Hyderabad, on or about the 17th October, 1891. Any person having a claim to the same must appear before the Superintendent, Residency Bazars, Hyderabad (Deccan), and establish his right thereto within six months from the date of this Notice. Failing which the said Shares will be sold, and the sale proceeds credited to Government.

Given under my hand and the Seal of the Court, this 11th day of May, 1892.

O. V. BOZANQUET,
Superintendent, Residency Bazars,
Office of Supdt. Residency Bazars, Hyderabad (Deccan).

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

OLD MATERIAL FOR SALE.

THE AGENT will receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M., (Gunfire), on WEDNESDAY, 8th June next, offers for the PURCHASE of any quantity out of 5 LOTS of OLD MATERIAL consisting of Fish plates, Bolts and Nuts, Spikes, Tie Bars and Coiled Keys, aggregating about 148 tons, now lying in the Store Yard, Wari Bunder, Mazagon; also 500 tons old Cast Iron Borings at Loco: Works Yard, Parel, where the same may be viewed on application.

Offers (quoting a rate per ton of 20 cwts, weighed over and delivered on the spot) must be made upon the Company's Form (to be obtained from the undersigned), and be sent in, accompanied separately by a deposit of Rupees 100 as security for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which will entail forfeiture of the deposit, without the necessity of the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction.

Full payment must be made promptly on notification of acceptance of Tender, and all lots must be removed within one month from date of notification.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 26th May, 1892.

No. 2961 OF 1892.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that on and after the 1st of July next, a written application setting forth a true description of the Goods with the marks, number, and description of the packages, containing them, and a declaration of their value must be presented to the Officer in charge of the Custom House, Castle Rock, on the arrival there of any goods, which it is desired to pass. Persons forwarding goods without attending either personally or by Agent at the Custom House to pass them, should take notice that their goods will be liable to detention, and that any goods which may be passed, or attempted to be passed, without the application above described will be liable to be seized and confiscated.

Forms can be obtained at the Custom House at Castle Rock, or at the office of the Collector of Salt Revenue, Bombay.

The above notice of course does not apply to passenger's baggage.

J. POLLEN,
Collector of Salt Revenue and Continental Customs.
Camp, Vapi, 19th May, 1892.

A GENTLEMAN having considerable Literary, Business and Official experience, would be glad to devote his leisure time to the preparation or revision of all kinds of LITERARY WORK. Appeals, Addresses, Memorials, Newspaper Articles and Letters, &c., either written at first hand or revised and put into shape. STUDENTS' ESSAYS, Exercises, &c., corrected, and personal instruction given if desired. TRANSLATIONS made of FRENCH and ITALIAN correspondence, business or law papers, &c. PROOFS CORRECTED and pass through the Press. Address "WRITER," care of this Paper.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 184 OF 1890.

NARAYEN RAGHOONATH, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Navewady Lane..Plaintiff.
vs.
MADHOWRAO BHASKER, Hindoo Inhabitant of Bombay, at present residing at Bhalad, in Rajpipla State, and Jugonath Madhowrao of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, residing at Portuguese Church Street, in Bombay ....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the final Decree made in the above Suit, and bearing date the Eighteenth Day of December, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety, the following immoveable property will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION before G. H. Farran, Esquire, Acting Commissioner of this Honorable Court, at his office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the Twenty-Second day of June, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-Two, at the hour of Three O'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS:—

All the Estate and Interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff, Narayen Raghoonath and of the abovenamed Defendants, Madhowrao Bhasker and Jagoonath Madhowrao, or any of them in all that one-fourth share of the said Defendants, Madhowrao Bhaskerjee and Jagonnath Madhowrao, in all that piece or parcel of land, together with the messuage, tenements, and dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the south side of and fronting the passage forming part of the said premises, and leading to the said premises from the Portuguese Church Street, near Bhooleshwar, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement eight hundred and fifty-eight square yards or thereabouts, whereof six hundred and forty-three square yards part thereof are registered by the Collector of Land Revenue, under old No. 140, New No. A-1250, old Survey No. 290, and new Survey No. 3-423, the buildings on the said premises being assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward Nos. 4574 and 4575, and Street Nos. 13 and 14 Bhasker Lane, and which said premises are bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Narsinglalji Maharaj, on or towards the South partly by the property of Gokladhisjee Maharaj, partly by the property of Keshowrao Bhaskerjee, and partly by a passage, dividing the property from the property of Keshowrao Bhaskerjee, on or towards the East by the property of Keshowrao Bhaskerji, and on or towards the West by the property of Vinayeckrao Bhaskerjee, and which said hereditaments and premises were and are now in the occupation of the said Madhowrao Bhaskerjee and others.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Acting Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. R. S. Brown and Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed, at No. 2, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 8th day of March, 1892.

CHARLES E. FOX,
Commissioner.

J. NEUBERG, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

DUTCH CIGARS.—Mild, well-flavoured, easy draught and superb finish, Rs. 3 to Rs. 15 per 100.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

SPOTTED DOGS.—Par Excellence *the* Mess Cigar, Rs. 11 per 100.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

TWISTED MANILLAS.—The latest brand out, put up in boxes of 50. Rs. 10 per box.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS.—Bock's "Golden Eagles," "Upmanns," "Belindas" and all the leading brands, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 40 per 100.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

CONDITIONERS.—To promote the proper conditioning of Cigars, Cigarettes, or Tobaccos in the Monsoon. Convenient, portable and unbreakable, Rs. 3, Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 2 each.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

SMOKING MIXTURES.—"Pyramid" (mild), "1888" (medium mild), "Golden Block," (medium full), "Rifle" (full). Guaranteed thoroughly fresh and sound.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

PLAYERS' "Navy Cut" Tobacco, just to hand, fresh shipment. In ¼ and ½ lb tins, Re. 1 and Rs. 1-14 per tin, respectively.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

CIGARETTES (EGYPTIAN).—By direct importation from Cairo by every alternate Mail Steamer, from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 5 per 100.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

PHOTOGRAPHIC REQUISITES.—New Shipment, just arrived per S. S. "Shannon," of Dry Plates, Printing out, Sensitive, Aristotype and Bromide Papers. Every article guaranteed.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

PORTABLE WARMING STOVES.—For the coming Monsoon; nothing to compare with them for practical utility.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

TEAS (NILGIRI and KANGRA).—At 9 as., 12 as., 14 as., Re. 1-2, 1-4 and 1-6 per lb., packed on the estates. Splendid value.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

COFFEE.—High-grown Indian (in berry), superior to Mocha, Re. 1 per lb., or Rs. 6-8 per bag of 7lb. nett.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

PRICE CURRENT—Published once a Week, Contains Shipping, Arrivals, Departures, Exports, Imports and other Commercial News. Subscription—Rs. 12 per year.

1892 ARMY REGULATION 1892.

WATERPROOF CLOAK.

AS APPROVED AND SEALED AT H. M. WAR OFFICE.

ALL OTHER MAKES OBSOLETE.

CAVALRY PATTERN, AS SEALED....................Rs. 45.
MODIFIED PATTERN FOR CIVILIANS...........Rs. 38.
CASH OR V.-P. P.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

SPENCER & CO.'S CIGARS.

PROPRIETARY BRANDS:—

SALISBURYS,	GOLD MOHURS,	SIESTAS,
BEACONFIELDS,	IMPERIALS,	MAYOS,
TORPEDOS,	LITTLE RANDOLPHS,	SUMATRAS

NOTICE:—SPENCER & Co.'s FACTORY at Dindigul is the LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE CIGAR FACTORY IN INDIA. All their Cigars are made from Picked Material, under trained European Management, and they have no hesitation in stating that their Productions are unequalled by any in India.

PROCURABLE FROM ALL THE PRINCIPAL CIGAR DEALERS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

CIGAR DRYING BOTTLES.

These Bottles are made with hollow stoppers, in which is placed a bag of lime for absorbing moisture. They are much appreciated by smokers in damp climates, and during the monsoon, for keeping Cigars in smoking condition.

Diameter at base, 7 in.
Height, including stopper, 11 in.,
Price Rs. 5-0 nett.

SPECIAL PRICES FOR DEALERS WHICH CAN BE OBTAINED ON APPLICATION.

CIGARS OF ANY SIZE OR SHAPE CAN BE MADE TO ORDER.

SPENCER & CO.
HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S

CHLORODYNE

OUGHS,
COLDS,
ASTHMA,
BRONCHITIS.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) DISCOVERED a REMEDY, to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE INVENTOR, and as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by Analysis (organic substances defying elimination), and since the formula has never been published, it is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identical with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne *must be false.*

This caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times*, July 13, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in

NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.

IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR
DIARRHŒA,
DYSENTERY,
CHOLERA.

GENERAL BOARD of HEALTH, London, REPORT that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. GIBBON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "TWO DOSES COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHŒA."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep, WITHOUT HEADACHE, and invigorates the nervous system when exhausted.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cut short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS. Be careful to observe Trade Mark. Of all Chemists. 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. *SOLE MANUFACTURER—*

J. T. Davenport, 33, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.

BANKS.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION LIMITED.

PAID-UP CAPITAL............ £ 607,229
REST .... „ 20,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—

FIXED, for 12 months ....4½ per cent. per annum

INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts, daily balances not exceeding Rs. 50,000.

DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

SECURITIES received for Custody; NO COMMISSION CHARGED ON WITHDRAWAL. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.

A Baggage and Agency Department in London has been added for the convenience of Eastern Constituents, and a West End Branch has been opened at 25, Cockspurs St. Trafalgar Square.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Manager.

THE AGRA BANK, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL ....£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND......£70,000.

LONDON BANKERS—*Bank of England, Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., and National Bank of Scotland, Ld.*

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London.

BRANCHES—Edinburgh, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi, Agra, Lahore, Rangoon, and Shanghai.

AGENCIES—Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed thereon when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000 during the half year ending 30th June or the half year ending 31st December.

DEPOSITS received available at any time for remittance to England in the Bank's Bills, and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All COMMUNICATIONS should be addressed, and all REMITTANCES made payable to THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH—18, RAMPART ROW.
April 13, 1892.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.............................$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund...................................$ 63,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors......$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co.)
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited)

THOMAS JACKSON } Managers.
EWEN CAMERON }

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WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

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Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

FINE HIGHLAND MALT WHISKIES,
FROM J. D. WATSON & Co., LONDON.
"Fine Highland Malt." Rs. 25 per dozen.
"Ben Cally" (Wm. Brown & Co. Dundee) Rs. 20.
10 per cent. discount for cash.
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
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THE BOMBAY COMPANY, LD.

A. & B. MACKAY'S Celebrated Liqueur Whisky.
Rs. 28 per dozen Bottles.
„ 33 „ 2 dozen Pints.

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Rs. 22 per dozen Bottles.

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Rs. 55 per dozen Bottles.
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Rs. 83 per dozen Bottles (Quality No. 3.)
„ 24 „ „ („ „ 1)

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Rs. 12 per dozen Bottles.

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Rs. 6 per dozen Bottles.

BASS & Co's LIGHT BITTER ALE.
"GREEN DIAMOND" Brand. Bottled by Ihlers & Bell, Liverpool.
Rs. 4-12 per dozen Bottles.
„ 2-14 „ „ Pints.

TO BE HAD FROM
THE BOMBAY COMPANY, LD.,
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DUC DE MONTEBELLO CHAMPAGNE CREMANT.
CUVEE EXTRA—MAXIMUM—SEC.
As supplied to many Messes and Clubs.
Rs. 53 per doz. qts. and Rs. 28 per doz. pts., nett cash.

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BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY EDITION

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.	
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Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
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Quarterly	„ 3

BOMBAY GAZETTE WEEKLY BUDGET.

Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	„ 6
Quarterly	„ 3

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	Rs. 25	Rs. 1,035
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	1,020
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	6 pr. ct.	890
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	122
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£28
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	300
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80.	$125	all	15 pr. ct.	£53—
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	185
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	110
Silver Share	—	—	..	—	70

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last Dividend.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 750	200 50	200 150	10 7½	255 19
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	41
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	107
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	4[illegible]
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100 nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	70	1,100
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,225
Do. New Issue	500	375	62	67½	1,060
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	90
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr.ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	88
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr.ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr.ct.	385
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	135
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	70	..	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	16
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr.ct.	109
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	26	318
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	120
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	,000	100	100	Rs. 10	83
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	88x1
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	..	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr.ct.	182
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr.ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr.ct.	88
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	462½
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	..	20
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	80
Southwell and Austin, Ld. Ord.	1,000	100	100	5 pr.ct.	2
Do. Prf.	1,000	100	100	10 pr.ct.	100
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	85	950
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	82
Telephone Co.	3,200	25	2	Re. 1	20

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,100
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		451 951
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	18 pr.c.	205
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	90	300
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Nil.	122
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Rs. 40	130
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co Ld	500	200	200	10	110
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all	16	217 30
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	..	1,42[illegible]
East India	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd	1,450
English Press and Manfg	400	250	..	130	180 850
Fort	515	2,500	2,500	Rs. 20	850
French	300	500	all	100 50	450x
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	50	137
Hengoli Press Co, Ld	750	400	all		475
Khangaum	240	450	450	32½	490
Mahmadpura CottonG. and P. Co., Ld	300	500	500	63	501 85
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct.	93
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	455
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	Rs. 35	242½
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Rs. 55	605
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 12.	120
Prince of Wales	00	500	500		385
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	501
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	501
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,150
Sind	400	2,000	750	135	445
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	35 75	210
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	..	230
Volkart	..	1,000	100	Rs. 100	985

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	100	all	Rs. 20	465
Anglo-Indian	1,34[illegible]	100	100	5	87
Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 per.ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	590
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	380
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	—	325 no
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	440
Central India	1,000	500	500	40	1150
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	500
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1065
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr.ct.	705
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	12½	630
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	610
Coral Mills Co., Ld.	5,698	100	100	50	430
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 20	417½
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	860
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr.ct.	650
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	485½
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	125
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	715
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	670
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	880
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	..	420
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,010xd
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr.ct.	680
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	317
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	205
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	800
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500 xd
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	605
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil.	610
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	495
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr.ct.	184
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	700
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	1060
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	2225
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	400
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr.ct.	500 no
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs 70	1440
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	6	117½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,730xd
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	7 pr.ct.	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	pa
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	16
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	690
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 12½	435
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1225
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	650x1
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1130xd
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000		1,450
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000		1250
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	35	465
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	100 no
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	290
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	12½	205
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	325
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Rs. 25	48½
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	50	62½
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	360
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	700w1
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	710
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	..	600 nom

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	24-7	
China Leaf	"	24-5	National.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	"	23-12	"
Do. do. new	"	23-14	
Australia do.	"	24-8	
Bombay do.	"	24-4	
English Sovereigns	"	15-10	
Do. Dragons	"	15-9	
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	"	106-7	
Do. 17½ do.	"	106-10	
Carolas Dollars	"	228	Nominal.
Mexican do.	"	222	"
Five-Francs	"	303	"

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 6th :—Gutenfels (s), from Hamburg. Yesterday :—Baron Ardrossen (s). from Cardiff ; Pachumba (s), Karachi ; Nuddea (s), Rangoon ; and Columbus (bq), Seychelles.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—City of Dublin (s), for Liverpool, &c. ; Adventure (s), Havre ; Etolia (s), Antwerp ; and Zanzibar (s), Hamburg.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Mobile entered the dock on Monday, and the s. s. Gutenfels yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Purulia entered, and the s. s. City of Dublin left the dock yesterday.

REPORTED THEFT.—Khimjee Anandjee has reported to the police the theft of gold and silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 100.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Karachi and Sind, per extra s. s. La Seyne, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 1 p.m., on Thursday, the 9th instant.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.—A practice game of the Rovers will be played this evening, on the Cooperage ground, at 5-30 o'clock.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore and Hong-Kong, direct per extra s.s. Thibet, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 6 a.m., on Thursday, the 9th instant.

THE ANJUMAN-E-ELMI-E-FARSI.—A conversational meeting will be held this evening, at 5 o'clock, in the hall of the New High School, Hornby-road, Fort, when the Anjuman's Munshi will be in attendance.

DISAPPEARANCE OF A LAD.—Dajee Nagoo, living at Darkajee Purbhoo's Wadi, Tardeo, reports to the police that his son, aged 10 years, left home to go to school on Saturday morning, and has not been since heard of.

PICK-POCKET.—Vishram Wasnud, a cocoanut shopkeeper, brought one Ahmed Hashum, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dustoor, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of robbing him of a purse, containing a penknife and other articles. The accused admitted the charge, and was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

A TOO COMMON ACCIDENT.—Allimar, a Mahomedan girl, about five years of age, living with her parents at Cazee-street, was standing at a window, on the third floor of her house, on Monday evening, when she overbalanced herself, and fell into the street. The girl fell from a height of thirty-eight feet, and sustained serious injuries, which necessitated her immediate removal to the J. J. Hospital.

DROWNED IN A WELL.—Yesterday afternoon, Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, held an inquest at Curry-road, touching the death of Nurbudda, a Hindu girl, about ten years of age. The deceased was subject to fits, and on Monday she was missed from home. On a search being made her body was recovered from a well in front of her house. The jury returned an open verdict.

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE CONCERT.—An entertainment will be given on Saturday evening, at the Seamen's Institute, Prince's Dock, in aid of that worthy institution. Amongst those who have promised to contribute to a good programme are, Mrs. Butterfield, Mr. H. Winckler, Mr. Baird, Mr. Blodwell, Mr. Peters, Miss A. Baird, Mr. Kelly, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Butterfield, Mr. Wild, Mr. Cowan, Miss Devonshire, and Miss Saunders. The admission is free, but the "hat" will go round.

SCALDED TO DEATH.—An inquest was held yesterday, by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, at Haines-road, Byculla, touching the death of Bhagee, a Hindu girl, about ten months old. On Sunday last the deceased upset upon herself a *chatti* of *dhal*, which her mother had just then removed from the fire-place and placed on the floor. She was seriously scalded, and removed to the J J. Hospital, where after her scalds had been dressed, her parents took her back to their house. She died yesterday morning. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death from scalds.

THEFT.—At the Esplanade Police Courts, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dustoor, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Ibrahim Mahmud, a bricklayer, charged Ameen Ghulam Husan, with the theft of five trowels and a copper kettle, of the aggregate value of Rs. 4-8. The complainant said that he left his place of business on the evening of the 6th instant, and asked one of his neighbors to lock it up. On returning to his house, a police sepoy brought the accused with the articles, which he had left at his place of business. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and having been convicted on a previous occasion, was sentenced to undergo five months' hard labour.

TAKING THE OPPORTUNITY.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dustoor, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Subroodin Jamaluddin was brought up by Inspector Nolan, and charged with the theft of a purse, containing Re. 1-12. Dulab Morar, a *mochi*, appeared as complainant, and accused the prisoner of relieving him of his money, whilst he was purchasing an umbrella, on Monday evening. The action of the pick-pocket had been seen by a policeman, who seized him when the latter cast the purse upon the ground, where it was picked up by a passer-by. The culprit, who denied the charge, was found guilty, and sentenced to undergo hard labour for three weeks.

DEPORTING AN ENGLISHMAN.—It will be remembered that some months ago, a European of twenty-one years of age, who gave his name as Wassan *alias* Captain Beresford, Stainforth, Newbury, King, and Charles, was arrested, in Bombay, on a charge of cheating by impersonation, and committed at Allahabad, where process had been issued for his apprehension. The prisoner was arrested by the local police, and was detained in jail, in Bombay, for some time, and was ultimately sent up-country under escort to answer the charge preferred against him. After the trial was over, and he paid the penalty of a fine of Rs. 300, and underwent fourteen days' imprisonment, he was sent back to Bombay and arrived here on Monday morning in the custody of a Sergeant of the N.-W. P. and Oudh Police to be deported to England at the earliest opportunity. Mr. Cooper committed him to the Government Workhouse, from which institution he will be removed when a berth is available for his passage.

A TRIPLE CHARGE OF THEFT.—At the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, Chand Sooleman, a reputed thief, was charged before Mr W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, on three different counts of thefts of silver ornaments and copper pots, collectively valued at Rs. 30, the property of Currimbee, a Mahomedan woman, and two other complainants. On Friday last, the accused was going along the Duncan-road, when he was accosted by a policeman, who questioned him as to how he became possessed of the copper pot, which he was carrying under his arm, and as the prisoner could give no satisfactory reply he was taken into custody. Upon enquiry, the police discovered that the accused had committed three different thefts during the last week. The accused had sold a portion of the stolen property to a Marwaree, and the police succeeded in recovering the articles from him. The accused, against whom two previous convictions were produced, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to an accumulated term of two years' rigorous imprisonment.

BRUTAL ASSAULT ON A WOMAN.—At the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, before the Second Pesidency Magistrate, Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Nabibaksh Mecka, Gholam Nabi Mahomed, Gholam Hosein Mahomed, and Ramlal, were charged with seriously assaulting Fatma, a Mahomedan woman. Mr. Dalvi, pleader, appeared to prosecute, and Mr. de Souza, pleader, defended the fourth accused. It appeared that all the persons lived in one chawl, at Byculla. The accused were on very bad terms with the complainant's son. On the 29th ultimo, they proceeded to complainant's room, and inquired as to the whereabouts of her son, but the prosecutrix suspecting that they had a bad design in view, refused to give them any information about her son. The accused, thereupon, lost their tempers, and assaulted the woman seriously with sticks, and clenched fists, knocking out four of her teeth. The woman cried out for help, when the police came and arrested the prisoners and removed Fatma to the J. J. Hospital, where her injuries were attended to. The Magistrate convicted the first three accused and sentenced the first and the third to three months' rigorous imprisonment, and the second was awarded nine months' imprisonment, with hard labour, while the fourth accused was discharged in the absence of evidence against him.

SPORTS AT LANOWLI.—A correspondent writes :—As the season was drawing to a close, it was proposed by Rajah Murli Manohar Bahadur Asaf Jah, and friends, to hold the Lanowli sports. The following is the programme and the results of the sports which came off on Wednesday, the 1st instant, on the Railway tennis ground. The St. Mary's School Band, at present at Khandalla, was in attendance. Each event carried a prize with it. First event.—Egg Race, distance 100 yards, open to ladies only, eight entries, won by Miss Hall. Second event.—Cigar and Umbrella Race, five entries. Mr. Godfrey was the winner. Third event.—Thread and Needle Race, open to ladies and gentlemen, six entries. Foul between Mr. Godfrey and Mr. Kelly, and was run over again, and Mr. Godfrey won. Fourth event.—Ball and Bucket Race, dropping three balls into three buckets at speed; open to ladies and gentlemen, seventeen entries, five ties, again 3, and again 2, and won by Mr. Lewis. Fifth event.—Menagerie Race, open to all, seven entries, won by Mr. Glover. Sixth event.—Infants' Race, distance 30 yards, eleven entries, won by G. Carrol. Seventh event.—Flat Race, for girls, 50 yards, six entries, won by L. Godfrey. Eighth event.—Hurdle Race, for boys, 100 yards, 3 hurdles, seven entries, won by Mr. Duffield. Ninth event.—Race, round the square, open only to the band boys, the first prize was awarded to O'Donaghue and to Conway the second. There was a good attendance. The weather was inclement to a slight extent. It was raining for nearly an hour during the sports.

CHEATING AND FORGERY.—Before Mr. C. P. Cooper, yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Courts, Gowreeshunker Balcrishna Thakore, lately employed in the firm of Messrs. Callian Motee, doing business as milliners and dressmakers, Picket Road, was charged, on remand, with forgery and cheating in respect of a cheque for Rs. 71, paid to the account of Mrs. Corbett, a customer, and a bill for Rs. 197-8, which had been fraudulently collected by him from Miss G. Spencer, stopping at Rajkote. The facts of the case have already appeared. The latter charge of cheating was dismissed for want of jurisdiction, the offence being committed at Rajkote. In his explanation on the charge of forgery, the accused said the cheque had been given him by Mahipatram, a *mehta*, in the firm of Callian Motee, but he did not endorse it as was alleged by the prosecutors. In fact it had been endorsed by the *mehta*, when it was handed to him for cashing at Messrs. Grindlay, Groom and Co., on whom it was drawn. He denied appropriating the proceeds of the cheque, but afterwards added that he would have been in a position to make good that money, but for his arrest at Ahmedabad. To prove that he had received the money the Magistrate issued a commission for the examination of Mrs. Corbett, at Matheran. A charge of theft as a servant was framed against the accused, and the Magistrate, in disposing of the case, reviewed the evidence of Mahipatram, the *mehta*, and the other witnesses, whose testimony, he said, clearly showed that there was no entry of the cheque for Rs. 70 in the firm's books, or that there was any receipt or endorsement to it by Callian Motee. There was no doubt, said his Worship, that the accused told a lie to Miss Spencer in regard to going to Rajkote to enquire about a *hoondee* at the complainants' request, and that it contained incorrect statements as to that *hoondee*, which amounted to a request to pay the accused the money. He, therefore, thought he was justified in presuming it had been sent by the accused to Miss Spencer for an improper object. He had no doubt, if the signatures were not in the accused's handwriting, they had been obtained by him from some other person, and for the purpose for which they had been used. For that reason, he disbelieved the statement of the accused but fully relied on the evidence of Mahipatram and the other witnesses. He, therefore, convicted the accused, but was willing to take into consideration the fact that he had already been two months in jail. However, he could not inflict a less sentence upon him than six months' rigorous imprisonment in the Common Jail.

CRICKET FIXTURES.

B. B. & C. I. R. CRICKET CLUB.

THE following is the list of fixtures of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Cricket Club for the season of 1892.

June 25.—Municipality C. Club, half-day.
July 2.—Ordnance C. Club, half-day.
" 9.—Arrow C. Club, half-day.
" 16.—Y. M. C. A. 2nd-XI, half-day.
" 30.—St. Patrick's C. Club, half-day.
Aug. 6.—Islam C. Club, half-day.
" 13.—Y. M. C. A. 2nd-XI, return, half-day.
" 15.—Municipality C. Club, return, whole-day.
" 20.—Arrow C. Club, return, half-day.
Sept. 3.—Parel Gymkhana C. Club, half-day.
" 10.—Ordnance C. Club, return, half-day.
" 17.—Islam C. Club, return, half-day.
Oct. 8.—Parel Gymkhana C. Club, return, half-day.

MUNICIPAL CRICKET CLUB.

THE Municipal Cricket Club, whose programme we give below, has now been in existence for the last two years. The result of its last season's matches were in advance of those of the previous year and the club seems to be developing rapidly under the presidency of Mr. H. A. Acworth, and the captaincy of Mr. Tomlinson.

June 11.—Parsee Gymkhana.
" 18.—Customs C. C.
" 25.—B. B. & C. I. Ry. C. C.
July 2.—Arrow C. C.
" 9.—Ordnance C. C.
" 16.—Arrow C. C. (return).
" 23.—Ordnance C. C. (return).
" 30.—Islam C. C.
Aug. 6.—Parel Gymkhana.
" 13.—Parsee Gymkhana (return).
" 15.—B. B. & C. I. Ry. C. C., whole-day, (return).
" 20.—Islam C. C. (return).
" 27.—Y. M. C. A. C. C.
Sept. 3.—Elphinstone C. C.
" 10.—St. Patrick's C. C.
" 24.—Y. M. C. A. C. C. (return).
Nov. 6.—Parel Gymkhana (return).

MILITARY NEWS.

WE certainly are in a strange predicament when in our last and best battle-ship, the "Royal Sovereign," we are compelled to abstain from bow and stern fire! It is quite a wonder of modern theory combined with modern art, which has brought us to the pitch of building ships specially to fire her guns in a particular way, and yet doubting whether it is altogether safe to fire them in that way! We can now-a-days reconcile ourselves to any paradox which has to do with maritime warfare, observes a service paper, and we do not hesitate to put two opposite conclusions side by side and act upon both of them.

THE Cape papers contain particulars of the presentation of a medal to Mr. Midshipman William D. Paton, who is now serving in the "Raleigh," but who was in the "Immortalité" on the occasion of the "Utopia" disaster at Gibraltar. On that terrible night he was in charge of a cutter, and his meritorious service having been brought to the notice of the King of Italy, his Majesty forwarded through the Admiralty, a medal bearing the inscription, "Marittima honoria." The presentation was made by Rear-Admiral Nicholson, Commander-in-Chief on the Cape station, in the presence of the "Raleigh's" crew, and also of a large number of spectators. The men were formed up in a hollow square on the parade ground, in the centre of which the gallant young midshipman was presented to the Italian Consul, and duly decorated, amid much enthusiasm, by Mrs. Nicholson. The proceedings terminated with three cheers for the middy, called for by the Admiral, and heartily given by all the spectators.

ENSIGN ELLICOTT, United States Navy, describes in the "Atlantic Monthly" for April what he believes to be the type of battleship best adapted for the naval warfare of the immediate future. The general features, stated briefly, are as follows :—"A high central freeboard ship of about 1,300 tons displacement with less freeboard at bow and stern, ram bow, twin screws, balanced rudder, and one or two large military masts with armored tops and with conning towers at their bases. A trial speed of seventeen knots per hour. Protection—A thick armor-belt at the waterline, extending about two-thirds the length of the ship along the vital parts, and terminating at either end by a thick athwartship bulkhead. A protective deck, covering the unarmored extremities of the ship and covering the armor structure just described. A redoubt of thick armor above either end of the belted enclosure, just within its limits and on the fore and aft centre line of the ship. Turrets or barbettes surmounting the redoubts. A central citadel of thin armor, with elliptical or V-shaped extremities rising above the belt between the redoubts. Double bottomed hull, sub-divided as much as possible into water-tight compartments. Battery—Two 12in. to 14in. guns in each turret or barbette; four to ten 4½in. to 8in. rapid-fire guns in the citadel in broadside sponsons; four to six torpedo-tubes; small rapid-fire and machine guns in convenient places." It seems to us that we know of several ships to which this general description would apply, and surely Ensign Ellicott is a little, just a little, behind the age. This is the type of ship which will be in commission soon; the ships to be laid down now will surely show modifications and improvements not hinted at here.

FLORILINE—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

MUNICIPALITIES AND HOUSE-TAX.

THE following resolution was issued last evening :—

The attention of Government, in considering questions connected with taxation by Municipal bodies, has been drawn to the variety of systems followed in assessing the house-tax, where it exists. It appears that the most common practice is to tax buildings according to their estimated sale-value or by arbitrary classification ; and it has been alleged that under this plan the pressure of the tax is inequitable, in asmuch as the letting-value of houses is disregarded, and house-owners, whose families have fallen from a former greater estate, being unwilling to let or sell their ancestral home, are rated at the same amount as far wealthier neighbors.

2. The reports which have been called for by Government show that there are extraordinary differences both in procedure as to assessment, and as to the incidence of the tax. No better examples of this can be found than are given in the report of the Collector of Nasik, which is thus summarized by the Commissioner, C.D. :—

"In Nasik and Igatpuri classification is made according to the rental of a house, the maximum rate at Nasik being Rs. 25, assessed on houses estimated to yield an annual rental of Rs. 351 and upwards, and in Igatpuri all houses having an estimated annual rental of over Rs. 1,000 being assessed at Rs. 40 ; in Sinnar, the classification is made according to the size of the house, and all houses exceeding 60 'Khans' are placed in the highest class, and assessed at Rs. 8 ; in Malegaon, the maximum rate is Rs. 6, but there is no fixed principle on which the houses are classified (a sub-committee arranges them in classes, and, with the approval of the general committee, the tax is assessed according to the class) ; in Yeola, the maximum rate is Rs. 12, but the method of calculation is haphazard, houses being classified according to (1) the means of the owner, (2) the rental, and (3) the external appearance, *etc.* ; and in Trimbak, houses are classified according to their value, such as are estimated at Rs. 5,000 and upwards being placed in the highest class and assessed at Rs. 5."

Similar instances are mentioned by the Commissioner, N. D., in his report, and he shows that, in Municipalities, where the system of assessing houses by a rate on their annual letting-value exists, as in Bandra, it works smoothly and fairly.

3. It appears to the Governor-in-Council probable that except in one or two large towns it is impossible to find, as yet, skilled valuers, who can be trusted to strike a fair average of the sale-value of houses, or indeed, to be approximately correct in the majority of individual cases, but it is to be hoped that by degrees the supply of skilled valuers will increase ; for it is evident that unless the valuation of houses for the purposes of a municipal rate either on the basis of their capital or of their rentable value is strict and equitable dissatisfaction at this form of municipal taxation is not likely to decrease. It would be well if in course of time Municipal boards could be induced to assimilate their systems more, and concentrate them more on one fixed principle. The great majority of opinion before Government condemns the system of valuation of houses on their capital-value, and favors the adoption of one whereby houses shall be taxed on their letting-value. Mr. Dodgson, the Acting Collector of Khandesh, suggests that a good plan would be to fix a sliding scale of rental values and assess accordingly. His proposal showing the scale and the rates recommended are embodied in the following table :—

Annual rental-value.	Amount of annual house-tax. Rs.	a.	p.
Not more than Rs. 10	0	8	0
More than Rs. 10, and not more than Rs. 15	1	0	0
" " 15, " " 25	1	8	0
" " 25, " " 35	2	0	0
" " 35, " " 45	2	8	0
" " 45, " " 60	3	0	0
" " 60, " " 75	4	0	0
" " 75, " " 100	5	0	0
" " 100, " " 125	6	0	0
" " 125, " " 150	8	0	0
" " 150, " " 200	10	0	0
" " 200, " " 300			
and for every additional Rs. 100, or part of Rs. 100 an additional	3	0	0

This view appears to the Governor-in-Council to be sound in principle, and though Government have no desire to alter the system of house valuation in force in such towns as Karachi and Sukkur, if it has been found to work well and equitably, nor to arbitrarily press for an immediate adoption of common system, yet they would be glad if the Commissioner in Sind and the Divisional Commissioners would communicate the result of the enquiry which has been made to the various Presidents, in the hope that by degrees the system of house taxation may become more uniform and more equitable than it appears to be at present.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 7.

FROM LIVERPOOL.
Etolia s—55 barrels salammoniac, C Ramjee ; 14 barrels cylinder oil, H M Good.
Roumania s—3 cases umbrelias, J Joosub.

FROM GLASGOW.
Clan Maclean s—20 kegs chemicals, H Visram & Co.

FROM LONDON.
Shannon s—3 cases musical instruments, &c, Rogers & Co ; 3 cases books, D Sadhale & Co ; 25 bottles quicksilver, M Tribhowan ; 15 packages mineral water, &c, Madon Sons & Co ; 5 cases medicine, Eduljee Bros.
Rosario s—5 cases medicine, C Nuthoo & Co.
Madura s—61 drums linseed oil, T F Bengalee.

FROM ANTWERP.
Etolia s—62 packages window glass, V Motilal; 12 cases playing cards, T M Hajee Aboo ; 25 cases playing cards, M H Gunnee.
Formosa s—293 cases window glass, S K Sookhia.

FOR HULL.
Clio s—37 cases matches, A Shaik Adum ; 50 drums linseed oil, A Sumsoodin.

FROM TRIESTE.
Imperator s—3 bales colored paper, G R Abdoolcadar.
Elektra s—56 bales paper, S A S Dawood.

FROM MARSEILLES.
La Seyne s—15 cases lucca oil, A Sumsoodin.

FROM NEW YORK.
Britannia —12 cases tobacco, C Julalbhoy and Co.

FROM GENOA.
D Balduino s—50 cases envelopes, A Keekabhoy.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 7.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Kt Errant s—25 bales wool and 4,000 cwts wheat, The Bombay Co ; 900 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros ; 10,000 cwts wheat, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR LONDON.
Balmoral Castle s—25 cwts gum, The New Oriental Bank ; 11 cases peacock feathers, B Esmail ; 8 cwts ramputree, 670 lbs tortoiseshell, 4 cwts moyeteeth and 15 cwts mother-of-pearl shell, E Passia and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.
Latona s—230 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 110 bales cotton, The Bombay Co ; 660 bales coston, Gaddum Bythell and Co ; 110 bales cotton, Durst Hosli and Co.

FROM HULL.
Rome s—400 cwts bone meal, E C Nanjee.

FOR DUNKIRK.
Gairloch s—1,001 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co ; 199 cwts popyseed, Ralli Bros ; 800 cwts linseed and 100 bales cotton, E D Sasooon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.
Craigton s—500 cwts castorseed, Beyts Craig and Co,

FOR GENOA.
Craigton s—350 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 50 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co ; 1,209 cwts gingellyseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.
Durham s—110 bales cotton, The Bombay Co ; 550 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 660 bales cotton, Gadum Bythell and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.
Thibet s—50 cwts fennelseed and 25 cwts sandalwood tacha, Yue Lun Ching ; 400 bales twist, N B Mody and Co ; 51 cwts sharkfins, R Fazul ; 90 cwts fennelseed, Quan Lun Eoo ; 20 bales twist, Tata and Co ; 125 cwts onions, N Framjee ; 150 bales twist, Framjee Hormusjee and Co ; 50 bales twist, C Macdonald and Co.
Elektra s—500 cwts onion, A Massa ; 20 bales twist, K Makanjee S and W Co ; 150 bales twist, E Noordin and Co ; 200 bales twist, E L Moolchand.

FOR SHANGHAI.
Bormida s—130 bales twist, D. Sassoon and Co ; 59 bales twist, The Ripon Manfg Co ; 30 bales twist, K Makanjee S and W Co ; 73 bales twist, The Bombay United S and W Co.
Thibet (s)—40 bales twist, Alliance Cotton M Co ; 12 bales twist, Finlay Muir and Co ; 14 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.
Bormida (s)—100 bales twist, S Ramchander.

AN energetic and ubiquitous person is the director of the St. Paul and Pacific Railway who took Mr. W. J. Menzies and a party over this great line. It is related of him that once when crossing a wooden trestle bridge at night he suddenly pulled up his train, and hailed the man whose duty it was to go over the trestle after each train and put out any sparks which might have fallen from the engine. He accosted the man : "What do you mean by going over this trestle with an empty bucket?" "How do you know it's empty?" replied the man. "Didn't I see the moon through the bottom as you swung it round?" was the rejoinder. Sure enough, says the narrator of this anecdote, the bucket was empty, and the carrier was informed that the company had one servant more than it needed.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Adventure, 1,327 tons, Captain R Newton, cleared yesterday for Havre, with a general cargo.

THE s s Zanzibar, 1,919 tons, Captain McLeod, cleared yesterday for Hamburg, with a general cargo.

THE Asiatic S N Co's s s Nadir, 2,041 tons, Captain F S Budd, will sail to-day for Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Karagola, 597 tons, Captain J C Tice, will sail to-day for Karachi, with a general cargo, Mr Cosgrove as cabin and 5 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Nuddea, 2,934 tons, Captain A B Cave, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon via Colombo, with a general cargo and 6 deck passengers.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's s s Elecktra, 1,996 tons, Captain G Mariani, will sail to-day for China, with a general cargo, Mr R Campbell as cabin and 10 deck passengers.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Mobile, 916 tons, Captain MacAdam, arrived in harbour on Monday evening from Bhownugger, with a general cargo and 21 deck passengers.

THE s s Clio, 1,779 tons, Captain J J Wood, cleared yestered for Hull via Aden, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr R Ward, Mr Wyneard and Mr Morgan.

THE Baron Ardrossen, 1,825 tons, Captain E Wisnom, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (12th May), with a cargo of 3,681 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE s s Gutenfels, 1,756 tons, Captain W Thormann, arrived in harbour on Monday evening from Hamburg via Antwerp and London via Karachi, with a general cargo and 7 deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Glade and Co.

THE McIver Line s s Etolia, 2,113 tons, Captain Rowland Jones, sailed yesterday for Antwerp, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr and Mrs C P Johnson, Miss Johnson, Master Johnson, Surgn-Captain Peck, Lt A J W Browne, Mr H Harris, Mr and Mrs Perram and 4 children, Mrs Shudrick and 2 children, Master Eyre, Two Misses Jones, Col and Mrs Hardinge, Master Hardinge, Mrs Hickley, Capt and Mrs F H Alexander and Capt Minter.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JUNE 7.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Zanzibar	1919	McLeod	A	J Mackintosh & Co
" Nyanza	...	Nacoda	B	A Munji.
" Mobile	916	McAdam	C	B & P S N Co.
" Victoria	1531	Ormiston	D	Captain
" Gutenfels	1756	Thormann	E	Glade & Co
" Brahmani	...	Nacoda	E	Shepherd & Co
" Taif	1386	Hannah	F	(Alongside) H C & Co
" Gairloch	..	......	G	K Nixon & Co
" Clio	1779	Wood	HJ	F Muir & Co.
" B Castle	1962	Cringle	K	K Nixon & Co
S.S. Adventure	1327	Newton	N	K Nixon & Co
" Sabarmati	..	Nacoda	N	Shepherd & Co
" La Seyne	1157	Blanc	O	A Simeon
" Craigton	1325	Pearson	Q	T Morrison & Co
H M I M S Magdala		(30 tons crane)		Government.

The Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44'3s.
The Time-ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44'3s a.m. of Greenwich mean time.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. C of Dublin	2150	Greenhorn	1	Sir C Forbes & Co
" Bormida	1499	Susini	3	F Branchi
" Shannon	2049	Bishop	4	P and O Co.
" Thibet	3622	Webmer	5	Do.
" Kt Errant	2241	Mathias	6	K Nixon & Co
" Elektra	1 96	Mariani	7	J Janni and Co
" Caledonia	1670	Griffiths	8	......
" Purulia	993	Masson	9	M Mackenzie.
" Etolia	2055	Jones	10	K Nixon & Co
" Latona	1920	Rout	15	W & A Graham & Co
" Durham	2131	Mathias	16	J Mathias

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
6	Gutenfels (s)	Thormann	Hamburg, April 19.
7	Baron Ardrossen (s)	Wisnom	Cardiff, May 12.
	Pachumba (s)	Russell	Karachi.
	Nuddea (s)	Cave	Rangoon.
	Columbus (bq)	Junghaus	Seychelles, May 14.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
7	City of Dublin (s)	Greenhorn	Liverpool, &c.
	Adventure (s)	Newton	Havre.
	Etolia (s)	Jones	Antwerp.
	Zanzibar (s)	McLeod	Hamburg.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Steamer Clio, Wood, for Hull.
" Karagola, Tice, for Karachi.
" Nadir, Budd, for Calcutta, &c.
" Elektra, Mariani, for China.

The Steamer Fazilka entered for loading yesterday for Calcutta, &c.

KARACHI.

May.	ARRIVALS.		
23	Elwick s	Steele	Port Said.
	Arabia s	Nailor	Persian Gulf.
25	Clio s	Wood	Hull.
	Assyria s	Rothwell	Bombay.
	Oriental s	Grier	Bombay.
28	Ethelreda s	Harison	Marseilles.
	Karagola s	Tice	Bombay.
	La Seyne s	Blanc	Aden.
	Bancoora s	Britten	Bombay.
30	Purulia s	Masson	Persian Gulf.

May.	DEPARTURES.		
23	Etolia s	Jones	Bombay.
25	Arabia s	Nailor	Bombay.
	Oriental s	Grier	Bombay.
26	Assyria s	Rothwell	Persian Gulf.
28	Karagola s	Tice	Bombay.
29	La Seyne	Blanc	Bombay.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.
Ship Eva Lynch, Mahony, S. M. Umer Dossul (not known).
Steamer Elwick, Steele, A. McHinch & Co. for Port Said for orders.
" Ethelreda, Harrison, Sanday Patrick & Co., for Port Said for orders.
" Bancoora, Britten, McIver Mackenzie & Co., for Australia.
" Purulia, Masson, McIver, Mackenzie & Co., for Bombay.

KARACHI EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

(FROM 24TH TO 30TH MAY.)

EXPORTS.

Karagola s, (Bombay)—520 bales cotton, 1,561 cwts wheat, 77 cwts barley, 1,109 corges skins, 51 cwts wool unpressed, 82 cwts rapeseed, including jamba and sotta, and 776 cwts cotton unpressed.
City of Dublin s, (Bombay)—285 cwts cotton unpressed.
Kapurthala s, (Bombay)—2 253 cwts wheat, 2 cwts rice, 957 cwts corges skins and 227 cwts cotton unpressed.
La Seyne s, (Bombay)—1,170 cwts wheat and 1,060 cwts cotton unpressed.
Clio s, (Hamburg via Bombay)—1,045 bales cotton.

IMPORTS.

City of Perth s, (Liverpool via Bombay)—134 pieces prints.
Locksley Hall s, (Liverpool)—38 pieces prints and 27 tons coals.
Methley Hall s, (Liverpool)—750 pieces white goods and 80 pieces prints.
Chyebassa s, London)—18 pieces prints.
City of Edinburgh s, (Liverpool via Bombay)—42 pieces prints.
Werneth Hall s, (Liverpool)—300 pieces white goods, 130 pieces prints and 1 ton coal.
Branksome Hall s, (Liverpool)—1,000 pieces grey goods, 1,476 pieces white goods, 1,031 pieces prints and 229 tons coal.
Madura s, (London)—13 pieces white goods, and 26 pieces prints.
Pachumba s, (Bombay)—575 pieces grey goods, 300 pieces white goods and 100 pieces prints.
Karagola s, (Bombay)—610 pieces grey goods, 1,066 pieces white goods and 4 pieces prints.
Simla s, (Bombay)—25 cwts spelter.
Etolia s, (Liverpool)—33,369 pieces grey goods, 42,867 pieces white goods, 53,498 pieces prints, 7,000 lbs grey yarns, 12,900 lbs Turkey-red and dyed yarns, 3,950 cwts iron bars, rods sheets and hoops and 12,165 cwts steel.
Kapurthala s, (Bombay)—30,872 pieces grey goods, 15,621 pieces white goods, 5,710 pieces prints, 6,300 lbs grey yarns, 6,700 lbs Turkey-red and dyed yarns, 21 cwts spelter, 18 cwts copper, and 7 cwts yellow metal.
Assyria s, (Bombay)—5,551 pieces grey goods, 2,282 pieces white goods, 758 pieces prints, 300 lbs Turkey-red and dyed yarns and 2 cwts yellow metal.
Oriantal s, (Bombay)—5,566 pieces grey goods, 4,805 pieces white goods, 1,309 pieces prints, 700 lbs grey yarns, 1,900 lbs Turkey-red and dyed yarns, 10 cwts steel and 51 cwts spelter.
Clio s, (Hull)—23,492 pieces grey goods, 26,101 pieces white goods, 2,107 pieces prints and 17,700 lbs grey yarns.

MR. W. E. HENLEY is one of the new school of literary Strong Men. The term is Mr. Kipling's, who is another of the school, and who has described the Walhalla, where these heroes, when "beyond the path of the outmost sun, through utter darkness hurled," sit at wine with the Muses Nine, and whistle the devil to make them sport," and rise to their feet, "gentlemen unafraid," when the wise Lord God turns in for a chat about how He is getting on with His daily manufacture of new Edens (*vide* Mr. K.'s latest political dedication). The new school has its absurdities galore ; but it is worth noticing, as it distinctly is a new school—a new tendency, perhaps, in politics as well as literature. Its note is an extravagant assertion of virility in quasi-reaction against the caterwauling sentimentality which it chooses to believe to be the note of the side it has come to slay. Mr. Henley, in his "Song of the Sword and other Poems" (David Putt) is a preacher in this crusade. But in spite of this, he is something of a poet.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Espl'de. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
Total fall from 1st Jan. to 31st May, 1892	0 03	0 08	0 03	0 11
Wednesday, June 1	0 00	0 05	0 00	0 00
Thursday, June 2	0 00	0 30	0 00	0 02
Friday, June 3	0 01	0 45	0 00	0 [illegible]
Saturday, June 4	0 00	0 09	0 53	0 38
Sunday, June 5	0 03	1 27	0 07	0 20
Monday, June 6	1 45	0 00	0 70	1 07
Tuesday, June 7	0 55	0 62	0 56	1 52
Total	2 0	2 56	1 85	3 36
Total fall to 7th June, 1891	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00
Total fall to 7th June, 1890	1 89	3 28	2 36	1 17

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m. ; at the Fort and Esplanade from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m. ; and at Colaba from 6 am. to 6 a.m.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M., ON TUESDAY, THE 7TH OF JUNE, 1892.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also to the sea level.
2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st Nov. to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Delhi	29·583	S E	6	86·6	78·1	82	0·76	0·76	+0·50
Agra	29·592	N E	6	96·0	78·9	71	..	0·10	—0·05
Cawnpore	29·612	E	5	93·5	77·1	81	..	1·35	..
Allahabad	29·572	E N E	6	89·5	75·3	85	..	1·52	+1·24
Jhansi	29·534	S S W	4	98·5	83·2	57	..	1·45	+1·23
Jacobabad	29·444	S	4	110·3	83·1	34	..	..	..
Karachi	29·520	W S W	13	96·0	81·7	72	..	..	..
Ajmere	29·563	W	11	100·8	79·6	61	..	..	—0·08
Deesa	29·562	S W	19	103·4	84·7	59	..	..	—0·05
Rajkot	29·601	W S W	9	99·4	77·6	89	1·00	1·23	—0·86
Veraval	29·538	W	13	86·1	82·7	81	..	..	..
Neemuch	29·537	S W	11	96·3	71·6	80	0·04	0·72	—0·31
Indore	29·581	W N W	4	84·0	66·1	87	0·05	4·25	+3·49
Saugor	29·551	S W	7	100·4	74·6	73	0·02	0·22	—0·04
Jubbulpore		W	2	94·0	76·6	76	..	1·60	+1·19
Hoshangabad	29·581 29·500	S S W	6	97·4	74·7	88	0·07	1·41	+0·58
Khandwa	29·622	N	7	95·7	72·7	89	1·13	1·33	+0·76
Raipur	29·552	S W	4	88·5	80·0	61	0·04	2·90	+2·01
Nagpur	29·563	W	6	100·8	78·9	65	0·05	0·18	—1·43
Amraoti	29·578	W S W	6	97·3	77·8	65	..	0·71	—0·31
Akola	29·598	W N W	8	95·9	78·3	66	..	1·40	+0·70
Surat	29·622	S S W	F	89·1	75·0	95	2·85	4·61	+4·17
Malegaon	29·619	W S W	7	94·4	75·1	75	..	2·02	+1·27
Bombay	29·611	S	10	84·7	80·5	87	0·09	2·19	—0·93
Poona	29·653	W	11	88·5	72·9	76	0·02	1·25	..
Sholapur	29·656	W	10	93·2	74·0	75	..	0·58	—1·00
Ratnagiri	29·674	S W	6	83·9	76·4	91	0·86	14·84	+8·57
Belgaum	29·702	W	1	76·8	67·3	90	0·04	1·63	+0·14
Goa	29·712	S W	9	87·1	75·4	91	1·83	8·77	..
Karwar	29·727	S W	2	82·1	75·4	87	1·47	9·09	+0·97
Mangalore	29·753	E	1	84·3	75·9	89	0·19	4·72	—2·86
Calicut	29·776	E N E	5	82·3	74·5	90	0·41	3·52	—3·68
Cochin	29·7[illegible]	E	M	86·3	74·6	83	0·25	1·94	—4·15
Bangalore	29·779	W S W	8	85·2	66·4	86	..	1·71	+6·71
Secunderabad	29·618	W S W	13	93·2	74·3	78	0·03	0·97	+0·94
Masulipatam	29·595	W N W	9	95·7	74·5	92	0·01	2·36	+1·45
Bellary	29·700	W	11	95·5	74·8	65	0·18	0·30	—0·19
Cuddapah	29·688	W	7	94·1	80·9	57	..	0·74	—0·23
Madras	29·666	W	14	98·3	84·1	58	..	1·16	+0·91
Coimbatore	29·757	S W	8	91·8	72·8	80	..	..	—0·44
Trichinopoly	29·725	W S W	12	100·6	79·8	62	..	0·51	+0·09
Negapatam	29·712	S S W	7	97·1	79·8	62	..	0·[illegible]1	+0·53
Colombo	29·838	S S E	11	87·5	75·5	87	0·90	1·34	—1·52

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F—Fresh, S—Strong, H—Heavy.
Bombay local rainfall ; J. J. H. = 1·10 (2·60) ; E. G. H. = 0·62 (2·48) ; G. T. H. = 0·56 (1·85) ; C. P. = 0·09 (2·19).

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased everywhere except locally at Agra, where a slight rise has taken place. The fall has been brisk to rapid in Gujarat, Berar, Mysore, Central India and at Khandwa, Raipur, Surat, Malegaon and Sholapur, and generally moderate in other places. High readings continue to be recorded in Ceylon and low readings in the Indus Valley. Gradients are moderately steep. Pressure reads above the average in the Punjab and below it elsewhere. Winds at Bombay and Ratnagiri are feebly cyclonic, while a north-easterly or south-easterly current prevails in the Punjab, North-West Provinces and on the Malabar Coast. Elsewhere, ordinary monsoon directions prevail generally. The force has been fresh to strong at Ajmere, Veraval, Deesa, Secunderabad, Bellary, Madras and Trichinopoly. This morning the wind velocity was 14 miles an hour at Secunderabad and Akola, 12 at Raipur and Rajkot and 10 at Nagpur, Karwar, Bellary, Madras and Trichinopoly. The maximum temperature variations are moderate everywhere except in the Punjab and North-West Provinces, where there is a defect of from 9° to 18°. The highest maximum was 110° at Jacobabad. Nights are rather hot in Sind and at Deesa, Amraoti, Malegaon, Bombay, Sholapur, Madras, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly and Negapatam, and more or less cool in other districts. The lowest temperature last night occurred at Bangalore (66°). Humidity changes are very irregular and the skies are cloudy to overcast in most places. Heavy rain has fallen at Surat (2-85"), between one and two inches at Karwar, Goa and Khandwa, and light to moderate showers in the Punjab, the Central Provinces, on the Malabar Coast and at Rajkot, Neemuch, Indore, Bombay, Ratnagiri, Poona, Belgaum, Secunderabad, Masulipatam and Bellary. An area of low pressure is shown by abnormals overlying Bombay and its neighbourhood, and, as the winds are feebly cyclonic at Ratnagiri and Bombay and the sea rough, the weather is slightly unsettled. The isobars indicate the existence of a low pressure area to the eastwards of Masulipatam and the weather seems to be squally and very unsettled there. Except at Sholapur and Malegaon, the atmosphere is damp and cloudy in the Bombay Presidency, on the Malabar Coast, in the Punjab, Central India and over a portion of Gujarat, the Central and North-West Provinces and at a few stations in the Madras Presidency and general rain is to be expected.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JUNE 7.

The barometer has fallen at a great majority of the stations, but it is risen in the Punjab and west of the North-West Provinces. The depression noticed in the Punjab yesterday moved southward and filled up somewhat ; but the depression over the West Bengal and North Madras was deeper and small and the centre is apparently developing off the Orissa coast. The wind blows easterly over Bengal, Orissa, and the Gangetic Plain, southerly in Lower Burma, south-westerly in the western desert ; and generally westerly elsewhere. The force is unchanged and the temperature is generally fallen, except in parts of the Peninsula and Burma. The change is rapid in the Gangetic Plain. Rain has fallen very generally, except in the west and south of the Punjab, Sind, a large part of Rajputana and Carnatic. The fall is considerable at Bareilly and Meerut.

IN the debate on the Anti-Chinese Bill, which was rejected by the United States Senate by the large majority of 43 to 14, Senator Sherman delivered a remarkable speech, in which he declared that the Bill exceeded in severity and in denial of the ordinary rights of humanity any Bill that was probably ever introduced into the Congress of the United States. The Fugitive Slave Law, he has since been reminded, furnishes perhaps the only exception. In answer to the Senators from the Pacific Coast, and particularly Mr. Mitchell, of Oregon, who asserted that the number of Chinese had largely increased, General Sherman showed from the census reports that the Chinese population in California had actually decreased 4½ per cent. in the past ten years, the number now being 3,451 less than it was in 1880, and hence that these severe measures were unnecessary for the purpose of checking Chinese immigration.

SIGNOR GIOVANNI GIOLITTI, the new Italian Premier, is said to be the youngest head of a Ministry that Italy has had since Cavour. He is barely fifty years of age, and has only been in Parliament ten years. In the caricatures of him in the "Don Chisciotte" he used to be represented, owing to his being one of the tallest of the Deputies, by what might be called a hop-pole clad in a long overcoat and very high silk hat. When he was twenty-two he took his degree of Doctor of Law, and in 1876, when Signor Depretis was in power, he had become Director of Customs. Signor Crispi made him Minister of the Treasury in March, 1889, and in November, 1890, Minister of Finance. A month later Signor Giolitti resigned, owing to a difference with the Minister of Public Works, whose expenditure he wished to cut down. He then helped to bring about the fall of the Crispi Cabinet. Signor Giolitti is the leader of the Piedmontese group of the Left Centre.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 9th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 17, Doongersy Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome polished blackwood, teakwood and household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glass ware, a sweet-toned mahogany upright Pianoforte by Gerhard Adam, in very good order, an English-built light victoria with brake, one bay Arab, hardworking, steady and quiet, 4½ years old, with certificate of soundness, set of harness, lady's saddle, one English-built light brougham in good order, Brussel's carpets, Hinks's lamps, rich table ornaments, etc., the property of A. A. CRAWFORD, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE OF T. R. CAMBRICS AND GREY SHIRTINGS.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 9th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Messrs. Finlay, Muir & Co., and on account and at the risk of Runsordass Mowjee—

9 cases 540 pieces, 21 by 28 yards, T. R. Cambrics.

On account and at the risk of Cullanjee Jeewraj—

6 bales 360 pieces, 35 by 38 yards, grey shirtings.

On account and at the risk of Motilal Maganlal—

4 cases 200 pieces 33½ inches by 40 yards T. R. shirtings.
1 „ 50 „ 32-33½ „ by 40 „ „ „ „
21 bales 1050 pieces, 35 inches by 38 yds. grey shirtings 10lbs
5 „ 250 „ 34 „ by 37½ „ „ „ 10¾ lbs.
1 „ 50 „ 46 „ by 37¾ „ „ „ 9¼ lbs.

On SATURDAY, the 11th June, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Church Gate Street, Fort, opposite the Vienna Confectionary, the valuable and handsome french polished blackwood and teakwood, household furniture, pictures, lamps, cupboards, almyras, carpets, table ornaments, etc.

The property is on view.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT KHUTERALI, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee Wassoodew Laxamonjee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgager Sitabai, widow of Gungadhur Krishnajee, in persuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 19th February, 1886, the following property, viz :—

All that piece of Government ground, together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the east side of the Public Road at Khuterali, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 217 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 140, and assessed by the Municipality under No. 34, and bounded on the east by the compound wall and beyond that by the oart of Vithoba Ballajee, on the west by the road, on the north by the house of Ramnath Pandoba, on the south by the house of Dinanath Gungadhur.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT CHINCHPOOGLY KALA CHOWKEE ROAD, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On FRIDAY, the 24th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Mortgagees Anunda Suwa and Co., and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Hajee Abdoolabin Shaik Esmael Khatib, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgagee dated the 7th day, of March, 1887, the following property, viz :—

All that piece of Fuzundari leasehold ground, belonging to Peter Paul Pereira, together with the dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the east side of Chinchpoogly or Kala Chowkie Road, in the sub district of Bombay, without the Fort of Bombay, formerly and now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Haji Abdoola bin Shaik Esmail Khatib, assessed under F. Ward, No. 11, and Street No. 1, containing by admeasurement 400 square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of land revenue, under No. 767, and bounded on the east by the ground of Govind Moroba, on the west by the property of Thucker Gopal Hurry, on the north by the property of Tookaram Sonejee and Ramjee Bapoojee, and on the south by the property of Narayen Mulloojee and private passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, June 8, 1892.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF EIGHT PACKAGES COTTON, WOOLEN, COLOURED AND FANCY PIECE-GOODS, HOSIERY, &c.

Under instructions from N. C. Macleod, Esq., Acting Official Assignee, High Court, and Assignee for the estate and effects of Abubucker Musa and others, adjudged insolvents, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 10th instant, at 2 p. m. at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, 8 packages containing white, coloured, woolen, and fancy cloth G. shirting, hosiery, embroiderd caps, drills, jacconets, chintz, blankets, silk, velvet flannel, check, and striped cloth, G. shirts, suderia, jackets, scarfs, dhoties, lace, buttons, umbrellas, quilts, Turkey red, purmata, broad cloth, canvas bags, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, June 8, 1892.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 8, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF GUNNY BAGS.

On THURSDAY, the 9th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac BUNDER in the Godown of Pragjee Heerjee and on account and at the risk of Thucker Premjee Muthooradas and by order of Sha Girdhur Soonderjee.

15 bales gunny bags No. 1 twilled Shamnagur Tita Mill.

On THURSDAY, the 9th inst., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.

6 cases printed sarri cloth.
1 „ white embroidered muslin.
2 „ coloured merino.
20 bales grey shirtings.
2 „ twist.
11 rolls leather beltings.
19 bales casing papers.

On account of the concerned—

R A 4769 782-85 4 cases green cambric, ex Werneth Hall.

By order of Mr. Doolubram Ambaram, and on account and at the risk of Mr. Carl Wallach, ex s.s. Imperatrix—

C W 5—9372—1 case imitation gold thread.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, June 8, 1892.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 8th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No 3, Colaba Causeway, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished household furniture, plated, glass and crockeryware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oleographs and pictures, Persian carpets, &c, the property of J. PACK, Esqr.

The property is on view.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 9th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No 41, Sirdar Mansion, Apollo Bunder, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, plated, glass, and crockeryware, carpets, jardineres, pictures, rich table ornaments, almyrahs, &c., the property of J. C. MACKAY, Esq.

The property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 11th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham in good order.
1 strong second-hand palanquin office shigram.
1 second-hand strong Victoria with removable coach box.
1 handsome strong bay Arab horse, 14-2 hands 5 years old, quiet in harness.
1 chesnut Arab galloway quiet in saddle.

By order of Aga Haji Md. Hoosein and Co. and on account and risk of Mr. Fajalbhoy Cassambhoy Gangjee.

1 palanquin office shigram.

AUCTION SALE OF TOSHAKHANA ARTICLES.

On SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, Toshakhana articles belonging to the Government of Bombay, consisting of silver-mounted saddle tree, bridle (Martingale's) tail piece, head-gear, &c., mounted with gold and silver rings, pieces of silk khess, Abra woolen burk, embroidered muslin and mulls, lungis, &c., &c.

The above will be on view 2 days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, June 8, 1892.

"KEATING'S POWDER,"
"KEATING'S POWDER,"
"KEATING'S POWDER,"
"KEATING'S POWDER"

KILLS { BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES.

HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.

But is unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS in FURS and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in the dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.

The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that packages of the genuine powder bear the autograph of THOMAS KEATING. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,"
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,"
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,"
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,"

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets; by W. E. H. PRICE, Rs. 1-8; postage Anna 1.

JUNIOR ARMY AND NAVY STORES, LD.,
YORK HOUSE, LONDON.

AGENTS FOR BOMBAY,
MESSRS. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

REPAIR DEPARTMENT.

OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical, Surveying, Drawings, Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical Appliances, as expeditiously and cheaply as any Firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair share of Public Patronage. Our European Watchmakers have all served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves, and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated Pieces, such as Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in the full Confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory Manner and Guaranteed.

Repairs to Jewellery, Spectacles, &c., are most carefully attended to, being under direct European Supervision.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL,"
Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

AGENTS WANTED.

FOR AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHERS.
CAV. DEL TUFO, ITALIAN PHOTOGRAPHY,
FORBES STREET.

Printing for Amateurs at the following rates :—

Quarter Plate .... 2¼Annas per Copy.
Half Plate, 6½ by 4¾ ...... 3 Annas per Copy.
Full Plate, 8½ by 6½ ...... 5 Annas per Copy.

Other Sizes in Proportion.

Developing and Retouching also at a very Moderate Rate.

CLARKE'S
UNRIVALLED HAIR DYE,

WARRANTED not to stain the Skin. Prepared in two separate bottles. The effect will be instantaneous. Hair will retain its gloss for a long time. It has already been tested by many persons with great success. For changing Red or Grey Hair to beautiful shades of Black or Brown according to instructions given, this quantity will last 8 months applying every 10 or 12 days. Price Rs. 3 for the two Bottles ; or for doz. set Rs. 30, packing extra.

CLARKE'S MIXTURE
FOR KILLING WHITE ANTS, &c.

This mixture is one-third the price of Carbolic Acid. It will totally eradicate White Ants, and if applied to furniture once a month will prevent depredations on any kind of wood work or paper. No kind of insect will approach it. It has been tested at the Surveyor-General's office with success. Price Rs. 12 per gallon ; or Rs. 2-4 per Bottle, packing extra.

SEVERAL UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

S. N. GHOSH, CHEMIST,
SOLE AGENT,
85, Beehoo Chatterjee's Street, Calcutta.

DR. P. MOTOPEE'S
ROSE.

(The best Patent yet discovered, approved, and certified as an invaluable specific for the following Diseases by the well-known Physicians of the World.)

PERSONS suffering from the following Diseases, arising from the impurities of the Blood, should be wholly cured if they use 3 or 4 Phials of the above for two months, while it is guaranteed to cure magically, radically and permanently without any relapse whatever. 3 phials for an acute and 4 phials for all sorts of chronic cases of whatever year's standing will be sufficient.

The names of diseases it cures at once—

Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Acidity, Costiveness, Headache, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, Diarrhœa, Complete Loss of Manhood, Nervous Debility, Prostration caused by extreme overstrain and labour, all sorts of Mercurial Erruptions Billious Disorders, Obstructions or Irregularity of the system and any other diseases owing from the Bad Blood.

Price Rs. 4 for 15 days' use, 2 phials Rs. 8 and 3 phials Rs. 12, and the postage charges As. 12, Rs. 1-8, Rs. 2-8 respectively. Dozen Rs 40 to all Agents and Medicine dealers throughout the World.

☞ Patients not finding complete cure by 3 or 4 phials of Rose according to the directions, shall get the above free as long as they are not wholly cured. But they have to pay the postage of the Medicine only when it well be sent.

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S. N. GHOSH'S COMPOUND DECOCTION
SARSAPARILLA.

THIS preparation has been prescribed with great success in cases of Weakness, Scurvy, Scrofula, Rheumatic Affections, Sore-eyes and all other diseases arising from impurities of the blood. Price : Re. 1-8 per phial, packing, As. 4 ; Dozen, Rs. 15.

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It is a valuable remedy in Rheumatism, Lumbago Sciatica, Rheumatic Gout, &c., of any standing. Price Re. 1 per phial ; packing, As. 2 ; Dozen, Rs. 10.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 7.

WE have no telegrams, noticeable in this column, to hand to-day from London or Liverpool, owing to the Whitsuntide holidays ; the only fresh advices being from New York, where the price of Silver was unchanged at 88⅜ cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London unaltered, at 4·88½ cents. The United States Treasury bought yesterday 463,000 ounces of Silver at 88·92 to 89 cents.

Spot Cotton in New York was unchanged in value yesterday, at 7 13-16 cents ; but September Futures were 7 points lower, at 7·84 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 5,000 bales ; and the total figures for this season compare as follows with those of the two previous years :—

	1892.	1891.	1890.
Monday's Receipts	5,000	6,000	800
Two days' do. ...	8,000	8,000	1,000
Since 1st Sept., 1891 ...	6,903,000	6,778,000	5,718,800

Only a small business has been done in our local Cotton Market to-day ; but the feeling has been steady, and prices are unchanged. Exporters have bought only 200 bales of Cutchgaum, at Rs. 175 ; and 150 Bengals, at Rs. 157-62 ; while the purchases of the Mills have been limited to 500 Wudwan, at Rs. 177-9 per candy.

WHEAT has been taken for Export to a moderate extent in a steady market ; but prices have advanced one anna per cwt. all round, this evening's quotations being as follows : —

White Pessy 91 per cent.	Rs.	5-1-0	per cwt.
Do. 85 „	„	4-15-6	„
No. 1 Club Delhi..........	„	4-15-6	„
Red Delhi..................	„	4-10-0	„
Hard Yellow...............	„	5-0-0	„
Red Ahmedabad	„	4-12-0	„
Hard Red..................	„	4-8-0	„

SEEDS have been taken to a small extent by shippers, and the tone of the market is quiet. *Linseed* has declined in value ¼ anna per cwt. to Rs. 6-14-6 to Rs. 7-1-0 per cwt., other prices being unaltered.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton............................	16,366	bales.
Wheat............................	121,356	cwts.
Linseed	24,282	„
Rapeseed	17,614	„
Gingelly	574	„
Poppyseed.....................	3,211	„
Groundnuts	1,003	„
Castorseed....................	13,417	„

FREIGHTS are quiet at previous quotations, and we have again to report an absence of fresh business of importance.

EXCHANGE.—A firmer feeling was again apparent at opening this morning, at 1s. 3 9-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, at which, however, there was no enquiry, and the rate became 1s. 3 19-32d. For Credits, the rate opened at 1s. 3 11-16d. to 23-32d. for three months' sight Bills, and a little was done at the former quotation, which then became 1-32d. higher, at which we did not hear of much offering, though at the close there were only two buyers at the rate. We have heard of several lots of Gold offering, and of so-called resales of several amounts of Bank Demand Paper, for July, August, and September delivery as high as 1s. 3 11-16d., which meantime has caused the market to close firm as follows :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 3 19-32d.	per rupee
Do. Telegraphic..................	1s. 3 19-32d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight.............	1s. 3 21-32d.	„
Credits 3 do.	1s. 3 23-32d.	„
Francs 3 do.	1·65½	

GOVERNMENT PAPER was unsettled, but, on the whole, firm at last evening's final rates for Fours, at 108 11-16 for cash. ; 108 7-16 for the settlement at the end of this month ; and 108 3-16 for the July account during the greater part of the day ; but rates further gave way ¼ to 5-16 per cent. before the close, the cash price leaving off at 108⅜. The price of 4½ per Cents. has advanced to 108.

SHARES.—There has been rather more doing in Cotton Mill and Press Scrip to-day ; and prices have in several cases advanced to our revised quotations.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 3.

Wells-Cole, Lt, Bo, 2nd K O York, off leave, from Khandalla.

JUNE 6.

Warden, Capt, Bo, Staff Corps, on leave, from Matheran.

JUNE 7.

Lyons, Surgn-Lt-Col, Bo. Medical Staff, off leave, to Satara.
Beville, 2nd Lt, Bo, 1st Lancers, on leave, from Neemuch.
Minter, Capt, Bo, R A, on leave, from Karachi.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 7.

Peele, Surgn-Capt, Bengal, I M S, on furlough, to England.
Browne, Lt, Bo, Staff Corps, on medical certificate, to England.
Minter, Capt, Bo, R A, on leave, to England.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

JUNE 7.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon-St. Vincent, perfect.

At present telegrams in code language cannot be accepted for Blagowestchensk and Possiet.

Telegrams for Salvador except Libertad can be accepted only at sender's risk.

Secret language in telegrams for Kotonon is temporarily prohibited.

Mails for the Persian Gulf close at Karachi, on Thursday, the 9th, June at 6-30 a.m.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 7th June, 1892.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	..	..	..	..	..
Teheran	7	2	8 p.m.	..	29
Suez............	7	2	45 a.m.	..	5

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours, ending 8 p.m., on 7th June, 1892.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta........	1	1	—	1
„ Kurrachee	..	11	—	1
„ Madras	..	32	—	1

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 6th June, 1892.
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah........	29·595
Temperature of the Air	82·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·3
Dew Point	77·0
Relative humidity of Air	0·842
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	8·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	84·7
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)........	77·4
General Directions of Wind *......	SE, S, SSW, SW, SSW, S.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours *	247
Fall of Rain........	1·52
Total fall during month	2·19
„ „ year	2·30
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 7th........	0·77

* From midnight to midnight.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, JUNE 6.

10 p.m.	82·2

TUESDAY, JUNE 7.

6 a.m.	81·1
10 a.m.	80·3
2 p.m.	83·2
4 p.m.	82·2

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

SHEMAIN—June 6, at Small Colaba, Bombay, G. R. Shemain, Accountant, Public Works Department, aged 45 years and 3 months.—*R. I. P.*

OTHER PRESIDENCY.

MARRIAGE.

WHITE—BURROWS—May 30, at Stephen's Church, Ootacamund, by the Rev A W Atkinson, M A, assisted by the Rev J Black, M A, Mr H F White, R I M, to Ellen, daughter of Mr. T. Burrows, Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8, 1892.

MR. J. A. BAINES' paper on the Indian Census, which was read before the Society of Arts last month, was so closely confined to mere description of the administrative side of the operation that it gives no occasion for criticism, and it does little to discount the interest of his forthcoming report. We are reminded of the formidable dimensions of the undertaking by the fact that though the census was taken in February of last year, some of the provincial reports, and those from the leading Native States, still await publication, while for Mr. Baines' own report, summing up the whole, and drawing for it the various ethnologic and economic conclusions which we look for in an Imperial Census Report, we still probably have to wait for some months. Mr. Baines will scarcely be accused of a desire to magnify his office when he insisted upon the serious importance of a census in a country at the stage of development which India has reached. Without it, as he said, there is no standard whereby we can periodically measure the growth, decrease, and migration of the population. Without a census, it has long been recognized, we are working in the dark when dealing with the multiform problems connected with sanitation, education, and the condition of the people generally. Famine administration, for example, would often be a matter of guess work but for the accurate enumeration of the people, which has been carried out at intervals during the last twenty years. Certainly the historical aspect of that question has been hopelessly obscured by critics of British rule, who have treated the happy-go-lucky estimates and vital statistics of past days as though they were sober facts. Mr. Baines calls the census "one of the touchstones of the administration," and so it is in more ways than one. But it is easy to fall into accord with his belief that though a good thing in itself we must beware that we apply it too frequently. It is not a particularly expensive operation it is true. Apart from the disarray into which it throws many of the public offices for some days it is not a heavy burden on the administration. It cost twenty-five lakhs—a less sum than we should have to lay out upon a little war, and there is more to show for it. But if the example of the Romans were to be followed, and the enumeration were to be made every five years, people would become suspicious of the intentions of the *Sirkar*. As it is this decennial count of heads is not always understood, and the popular fancy often associates it with an intention on the part of the Government to add to the salt tax, or put something additional on the land revenue. The decree of Cæsar Augustus was that "all the world should be taxed," and there is always a percentage of the population who have made up their minds that a census is only an astute preliminary to new texation. Long experience of its innocuousness will not root that idea out of the minds of many of the people.

A description of a census enumeration in India is a description of difficulties anticipated and overcome. For this is eventually a case in which wisdom, to be of any use, must come before the fact, and not after. Mr. Baines says that the task of preparing the ground for a synchronous census must be tried before its extent and troubles can be thoroughly understood. We can quite believe this, An organization has to be created out of diverse and often untried material. Rules have to be devised, and methods concerted for dealing with a variety of conditions, social, moral, and physical. A single purpose has to be worked out by a diversity of methods. Not the vast mass of the population, nor the vast area of the country, constitute the crux of the problem, but the variety of conditions which have to be met, making the enumeration a much more delicate operation than a mere counting and classifying. It is true that Mr. Baines and the army he commanded were not working in the dark. He and the provincial superintendents had the experience of 1881 to guide them, and they had to apply the lessons of that campaign as best they could. Beginning their preparations ten months before the term fixed for the enumeration, a complete census code was drawn up, and early received the approval of the Government of India. Within the lines laid down in this Code there was of course wide room for a choice of such ways and means as provincial and local peculiarities might require. The unit of census enumeration, as of revenue administration, was of course the village, though in Bengal and Assam, where, as Mr. Baines reminds us, the village system has been dissolved in favour of estates, special arrangements had to be made. One peculiarity of Indian life will somewhat reduce the economic value of the census return—the difficulty, namely, of giving such a definition of a house as will apply throughout the country. Upon the question of overcrowding, and upon all that is involved in the adequacy or inadequacy of house accommodation as an indication of the condition of the people, the conclusions to which the census will point must for this reason be indefinite. However, a Census Commissioner, like other administrators, must take things as he finds them. Mr. Baines thinks that there is less chance in India than there would have been in England of any considerable number of residences escaping enumeration. Can the same thing be said of the people themselves, for in India the man does not presuppose his habitation as necessarily as he does in England ? To this question Mr. Baines himself would, we suppose, be reluctant to give an answer. Mr. Baines, however, spread his net very wide. The hillmen and the forest tribes were enumerated as well as they could be, special enumerators being sent out for that purpose. At least an approximate census was got of these people, even though they may be outside the range of civilization. The wariest measures were taken to count sailors in harbour, and the crews of coasting vessels which were at sea on the day of the enumeration. Railway travellers were in some cases counted only too well, for instances came to Mr. Baines's notice in which the same person was presented with from three to four schedules at different points of the line. For the purposes of ordinary enumeration the village accountant was the back bone of the organization. Government never had better occasion for valuing the Indian village system than at this time, when they found an agency ready to hand in nearly every village in India. The village schoolmaster was also impressed into the service, and so was the village shopkeeper and his mehter, if he had one. In towns the Municipal Commissioners and various literate officers of the municipality, as well as such Government clerks as might be available for four or five days, were requisitioned. Most of the work was done gratuitously, and it has not been suggested that any of it was for that reason less efficient. After the staff had been thus organized, it was often found advisable to drill the less intelligent members in their duties, and experimental enumerations were made for the testing of some and the instruction of others. As to the method of enumeration, there was never any idea that the English way of leaving forms in every house to be filled up by the occupants would do in India. It was the honorable distinction of Bombay that here alone were the inhabitants deemed to be sufficiently intelligent and advanced for that method to be followed. Mr. Baines doubts if, taking India as a whole, two per cent. could be found who could be trusted to fill in their census papers. There are, he says, whole tracts of country in different parts of India, both British and feudatory, where there is not a single person within miles who can even sign his name, except the village accountant and the local money-lender. The inability of the people to fill in their own papers was, therefore, the imperative starting point. But if the papers had to be filled in by the enumerator in every case, either an enormous staff would have had to be enrolled, or the enumeration could not be synchronous. This was got over by filling in the returns for each house some days before the Census, making the Census enumeration rather a check than an original counting. There were many advantages connected with this, not the least notable amongst them being that it gave the supervising officials an opportunity of judging how the work was likely to turn out, and of pointing out defects. As to the information conveyed in the returns, an Indian census, to be as valuable as it ought to be, must be more inquisitive than censuses taken elsewhere. The infinite variety of social, racial, and religious conditions prescribes this ; and in a country where a large proportion of the inhabitants are constantly on the border line of destitution every fact that indicates the movement of the population has value. The return of the name of birthplace, though it may seem a trivial matter, is of great consequence from this point of view. Then, again, the enumeration of infirmities—though loose diagnosis, as in the case of leuchoderma and leprosy may do mischief—may often yield material that is essential in legislation or administration bearing on the public health. In certain provinces the enumeration will include a statement showing marriage statistics for each caste by different age periods, indicating those where infant marriage and widow remarriage prevail. This, we suspect, is the result of representations made to Government by some inquiring social reformers in Bombay, In concluding this notice of Mr. Baines' interesting paper there is one fact which we may quote in illustration of the dimensions of the undertaking with which he has been associated. Between eighty and ninety million enumeration-forms were issued ; they weighed 290 tons, and if put end to end they would have stretched over fifteen thousand miles.

A MEMORANDUM by the Army Sanitary Commission, which, sitting in London, takes thought of the health conditions existing in India which may affect British troops quartered in this country, discusses the Municipal health reports of the cities of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay for the year 1889-90. It is observed that while Calcutta and Bombay both furnish distinct reports by the Health Officer of those cities, Madras furnishes no special report on the subject, but gives all that is to be said regarding the public health in the general report by the President of that Municipality. The Commissioners also point out that the tabular statements giving vital statistics require simplification and uniformity. The tabular pages are very numerous and cover many pages. The Madras report gives thirty-two such statements, Calcutta forty-six, and Bombay, which has developed an extraordinary passion for multiplying returns which no one ever takes the trouble to read, gives fifty-one. The Commissioners complain that these returns are all devised on different systems, so that it is almost impossible to know where to look for any information desired, and frequently even patient research fails to find it. The remedy suggested is that the figures for practical sanitary purposes should be given year by year in a very simple and concise way, according to a system common to the three Presidency towns, so that the facts may be got at and utilised for purposes of comparison and enable correct conclusions to be arrived at. The use of averages over years is deprecated as misleading, especially in India which is liable to great and sudden fluctuations in disease and mortality. For example the Madras report referring to the history of cholera in the year 1889, stated that the average for the previous ten years was 324. In three years the deaths from cholera had varied from two in one year and four in another to 1,193 in a third ; the reference to the "average" gave no indication of the fact that for one year out of three cases of cholera only numbered five. A simpler form of publishing the vital statistics is recommended, so as to show for each division of the town, and for the town as a whole, the number and ratio per thousand, according to the last census of each head of population ; the number of deaths and death-rate from cholera, small-pox, fevers, &c., under the same general divisions of disease as are given in the Provincial Sanitary Reports. The data would show how the general mortality is affected by the mortality of infants and children which in Calcutta and Bombay is very heavy, and in Madras frightful, amounting in 1889 to 585 per thousand. This appalling figure suggests the possibility that in Madras the registration of births must be still more defective than it admittedly is in the two sister cities. The excessive mortality is—as is so often the case—coincident with a far larger birth-rate than that obtaining in Calcutta and Bombay. The Commissioners consider that it is more useful for practical sanitary work to ascertain how far mortality is localised in particular quarters of the town than to make comparison of death-rates by months or quarters or races, however interesting that branch of inquiry may be. The chief object is to get at the relation between the localities and the sickness and the death rate therein throughout the year. It is recommended that the Health Reports should deal more fully with the special disease causes existing in the localities where the mortality is abnormal, and that special inquiry should be instituted into the causes of the enormous mortality of infants, especially in Madras. In the latter city the water-supply is very defective, and it is recommended that stand-posts should be multiplied so that the population may find them more convenient than the tabulated sources to which they now resort for information. In the year 1889-90, Dr. Weir reported that owing to the immigration of a considerable number of people, from Kattyawar and Gujerat especially, the pressure on the water-supply was increased, and people had recourse to the old wells, which are notoriously insanitary. Now that the Tansa supply affords a sufficiency of water, it will be advisable to fill up the old wells, and thus put an end for ever to them as a source of danger to the public health. The Commissioners cite from the report of the Bombay Officer of Health pasages dealing with the overcrowding in parts of the native town and the contamination from imperfect ventilation and imperfect drainage. Something has been done since towards the improvement of the drainage in the quarters which were then practically undrained, thus justifying the view of the Commissioners that the first step towards grappling with such evils is to realize their presence. But the evil of overcrowding in ill-built insanitary houses and chawls has in the interval become, if possible, greater than it was two years ago, owing to the influx of a population to which the words of Dr. Weir still apply ; training make them helpless, and render it well nigh impossible to improve their condition. "The outcaste population is increasing rapidly ; it is a population living under unfavourable conditions, crowded into the most crowded chawls, more than one family in one room. If they go into good houses or large rooms they divide them, place partitions, and make them unwholesome." Amongst the low caste or outcaste Hindus the mortality is very high.

THERE is a paragraph in the report of the Director of Land Records and Agriculture to which people interested in the Mhowra Bill controversy will turn with curiosity. But their curiosity will not be satisfied. Mr. Cappel gives a table showing the number of fruit trees in the various districts, and a separate heading is given to Mhowra (*Bassia latifolia.*) In Kaira there are no fewer than 135,000 of these trees, in the Panch Mahals nearly ninety thousand, and in Khandeish 57,500. Returns are also given from Nasik and Broach. But neither Thana nor Colaba, the two districts to which it is proposed to apply the restrictions of the new Bill, is mentioned. In the coast part of Thana, we know, there are very few mhowra trees, and the theory of Government is that the illicit distillation that goes on there is carried on with imported flowers. But it has always been alleged that in the inland talukas there are enough mhowra trees to provide material for widespread illicit distillation. It may be that the Agricultural Department's information on the subject is incomplete ; anyhow, we have here an official publication professing to tell us how many mhowra trees there are in the various districts of the Presidency, yet entirely ignoring their existence in the two districts, to which it is proposed to apply restrictive measures.

THE Ganges, with outward English mails of the 27th ultimo, left Aden for Bombay at 8 a.m. yesterday, and may be expected to arrive at Bombay, at 5 p.m., on Sunday.

YESTERDAY at about 8 a.m., H. M.'s turret-ship, Abyssinia, left her moorings for Hog Island, where she will remain during the monsoon. Captain Auson Schomberg, R.N., has been appointed to the command of the Abyssinia, and arrived here on Saturday night by the English mail steamer Siam. He took over charge of the ship on the following morning.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing to us on the 4th instant from Baroda says that the welcome rain fell there the evening before, and cooled the air perceptibly, the thermometer having been at 103° in the shade for several days previous.

VINALL, our crack Indian horseman, says the *Indian Planters' Gazette*, has been distinguishing himself in Italy, and has ridden the winner of the Italian Derby. He is going to England from Italy and will then come out here and go to Bangalore in time for the races.

MR. FRED. BERRILL, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, was found dead in a railway carriage at Cawnpore on Sunday morning. Mr. Berrill was going to Allahabad from Lucknow to assist in the prosecution of the case Queen-Empress *vs.* McCrea.

IN the supplement to the *Theosophist* for May, Colonel Olcott writes that he has executed a will, whereby he bequeaths his property, real or personal, standing in his name, or legally his, including the Head-quarters, the Permanent Fund and other Funds, the *Theosophist*, its good will, stock in hand, book accounts, cash, his cottage at Ootacamund with the land on which it stands, the furniture and other appurtenances, to the Theosophical Society.

THE grounds of an appeal against a sentence of death passed by Mr. G. J. Nicholls, late Sessions Judge of Benares, continue to reveal a state of things that may require the attention of the executive authorities besides that of the High Court, says the *Morning Post*. In the course of the third days' hearing the Chief Justice remarked that Session Judges in the N.-W. Provinces were not public prosecutors and should leave the examination of witnesses to counsel or vakils, who presumably know their business best. The final remarks of the court on the extraordinary procedure appealed against, together with the judgment on appeal will be delivered on Tuesday morning.

ON the 27th ult. a party of sepoys belonging to the 29th Regiment M. N. I. organised a shooting expedition to the village near Rangoon, but before they had proceeded many yards one of the party handed his loaded gun to a lad, who was accompanying them, to carry. Seeing that he was beginning to meddle with the trigger, the sepoy proceeded to take it from him, but in doing so, his finger came in contact with the trigger which the lad had full cocked. The result was the gun went off, knocked the lad down, and wounded him over the right eye blowing off his scalp ; the lad was at once removed to the military hospital where he died immediately after admission.

CHOLERA would appear to be attacking the crews of the ships in the Rangoon port, according to a local paper. On Sunday (May 29) there were five cases among the crew of the Pendragon Castle, one proving fatal. The others, we hear, were sent to hospital where they still are. Two more cases occurred among the crew of another ship, and the captain promptly sent them to hospital. It appears that these two men were sent to the hospital at half-past six o'clock in the morning, but although they were almost in a state of collapse and were vomiting they were kept waiting at the hospital over an hour before they were attended to. As soon as the House Surgeon saw them he pronounced at once that they were attacked with cholera.

THE Royal Military Tournament, at Islington is to have a detachment of Italian swordsmen this year in place of the detachment of picked swordsmen from the French army who attended last year Efforts are being made to secure in the future a detachment of native troops from India, and there is even talk of inducing our American cousins and the Continental armies in turn to send some of their crack champions to compete with Thomas Atkins in the now famous arena at Islington.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

RUSSOPHILE DEMONSTRATION IN FRANCE.

RESIDENT CARNOT AND THE GRAND DUKE CONSTANTINE.

PARIS, June 6.

he opening of the Gymnastic fetes at Nancy, ay, was made the occasion of a great Russophile nonstration. The students of every University ept the Germans, were invited to attend.

President Carnot, who was present, had a most dial interview with the Grand Duke Constantine, o was an unexpected visitor.

THE VISIT OF THE GRAND DUKE CONSTANTINE TO NANCY.

LONDON, June 7.

The visit of the Grand Duke Constantine to Nancy, is being much discussed, and is regarded as political event of the highest importance.

The French press are jubilant over the visit as ullifying the importance which would otherwise ave been attached to the meeting of the Czar and he Emperor William at Kiel to-day.

ARRIVAL OF THE CZAR AT KIEL.

KIEL, June 7.

H. I. M. the Czar reached here, this morning, on oard the Imperial Yacht, and was received by the Emperor William.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

NEW YORK, June 7.

An exciting contest is expected at the Republican Convention at Minneapolis, which meets, to-day, for the selection of a candidate, owing to the extreme itterness that exists between the supporters of Mr. Blaine and President Harrison.

SILVER PURCHASES.

WASHINGTON, June 6.

The Treasury to-day purchased 463,000 ounces of silver at 88·92 to 89·00.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, June 6.

The death is announced of Mr. J. Douglas Sandford, late Chief Judge of Mysore and Judicial Commissioner of Coorg.

THE MAILS.

The homeward Bombay mails of the 21st ultimo reached Brindisi yesterday.

ADEN, JUNE 7.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Ganges, with the outward English mails of the 27th ultimo, left here for Bombay, at 8 a.m., to-day.

HYDERABAD NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, June 7.

Mr. Plowden is expected to return from Ootacamund about the 15th instant.

To-night, the Nawab Sir Khurshed Jah entertains Mr. Irwin, at dinner, at Lingumpalli.

To-morrow night, there will be some theatricals at the Secunderabad Theatre, in aid of a local charity. The pieces to be played are the "Area Belle" and "My Uncle's Will."

The officers of the Suffolk Regiment gave another most enjoyable "at home" last evening.

The weather continues to be cool and cloudy, though not much rain has yet fallen.

THE BELGAUM RACES.

FIRST DAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BELGAUM, June 7.

The course was in a splendid order, and the arrangements excellent. Over seventy horses came in for this meeting, the largest ever known here. Rain fell throughout the afternoon, but not heavily. The following are the results :—

First Race.—The "Kurundwad Plate," distance ½ mile.

Mr. Macpherson's Carlton	1
Mr. Cooverjee Ardaseer's Rangoon	2
Mr. Murray's The Zulu	3

Time—57 seconds.

Second Race.—The "Belgaum Derby," ¾ mile.

Major Reid's Red Gold	1
Mr. Ali bin Talib's Tigris	2
Mr. Cooverjee Ardaseer's Muslet	3

Time—1 minute and 29 seconds.

Third Race.—The "Trial Stakes," distance 1¼ mile.

Mr. Framjee Dorabjee's Hermit	1
H. H. Aga Khan's Krishna	2
Mr. Colledge's Lalla	3

Time—58½ seconds.

Fourth Race.—The "Savantwadi Plate," distance 5 furlongs.

H. H. Aga Khan's Bismarck	1
Mr. Cooverjee Ardaseer's Rangoon	2
Captain Stisted's Katerfelto	3

Time—1 minute and 11 seconds.

Fifth Race.—The "Maiden Galloways," distance ¾ mile.

The Firm's Senora	1
Mr. Cooverjee Ardaseer's Behram	2
H. H. Aga Junghee Shah's Governor	3

Time—1 minute and 29 seconds.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, June 6.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Ballaarat arrived here this morning.

PORT SAID, June 6.

The Hall Line steamer Branksome Hall left here yesterday evening.

PENANG, June 7.

The Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s s. s. Maria Teresa, from Shanghai, left this, for Bombay, this afternoon.

COLOMBO, June 7.

The H. M. S. Boadicea and Lapwing sailed for Galle on Sunday.

The N L. steamer Hohenzollern, from Australia and P. and O. steamer Bengal from Calcutta, arrived.

There was a sad death in Kurnool the other day, says a contemporary. Mr. Kite was ordered up to act as inspector of the reserve police. He got there one evening in the middle of last week and seemed quite well, save that he complained somewhat of being tired and of having a slight headache, and consequently went to bed early. In the morning, when his wife woke up, she found him dead. It is supposed that he died of heat apoplexy. The day he came up was very hot, and at Kurnool road station, while looking after the dandies, he was exposed a great deal to the sun. He has left a widow in poor health and three children, who, we understand, are almost, if not entirely, unprovided for. A subscription list has been sent round in Kurnool, and people have contributed generously, but the assistance afforded by this can only be temporary.

TABLE TALK.

[BY WALTER BESANT.]

LONDON, May 20.

Another communication has reached me from America. It is not couched quite in the same spirit as that on which we commented last week. In fact, it is written by one—he may be an American by birth or not—as hostile to the people of the States as our friend, the New York-Oregon correspondent, is hostile to us. His communication is called the "American Decalogue." Of the Ten Commandments enumerated in this precious document, I quote two only. The first is this : "Thou shalt worship the Almighty Dollar, and to it only shalt thou bow down." Now, my own experience of the world has taught me that there is no country, anywhere, in which the Almighty Dollar is not made the subject of universal worship. It is ridiculous to charge one nation with worshipping the dollar more than any other nation. The whole structure of modern society insists upon men being rich before they shall be able to enjoy what are represented as being the finest fruits of the earth. Of course, we may so moderate our standards as to be content with much cheaper food—mere apples, and strawberries, and plums. But there is no country in which wealth is not ardently desired and eagerly fought for. Moderate our standard may be, but it is easily raised, and behold, all classes love to raise it. Americans worship the Almighty Dollar ? Stuff and nonsense ! So do we. So does all the world. Do not—pray—do not let us be hypocrites in this matter. The Americans, it is said, honour millionaires with the greatest respect. So do we. Why, we actually, because they are millionaires, and for no other reason, elevate them to the Peerage, and assure their descendants, as long as the line survives, the right to respect and the really solid privileges of rank and leadership. Let us have done with this nonsense.

The tenth Commandment in this Decalogue is as follows :—"And the last Commandment is the greatest of all these. Thou shalt hate the English nation with all thy might, and with all thy strength, and with all thy soul, and thou shalt boast continually of the greatness of the American people." The communication of our New York-Oregon correspondent shows that one person at least in the Great Republic has recognised this law. Certain letters which have recently appeared in the *Times* show that there are one or two other persons who strive to obey this law. And there is, I am convinced, a considerable number of half-educated people all over the States who are ready and willing to believe everything that is evil of this country. They are, I say, the half-educated—a dangerous class in every nation ; these are the people who know nothing of the rules and value of evidence, to whom an English popular penny paper is an authority of importance equal to that of Hallam, Bagshot, Bryce, or Macaulay. Nevertheless, those Americans whom one meets in English houses and in English clubs—I do not mean the very rich, who affect cosmopolitan manners but real Americans—certainly do not hate us. Quite the contrary. They learn to understand how we look at things—not always from their own point of view—and they become our fast friends. No one knows the thousands of private friendships which now exist between British and American gentlefolk. For my own humble part, I know of dozens of American houses whose doors would be thrown wide open to welcome me. At the Chicago Exhibition thousands of people from these isles will visit the States. They will be received, one knows beforehand, with the greatest kindliness, heartiness, hospitality. We are quite certain about this. We reckon upon it. Will not those who are so ready to receive us, to entertain us, to welcome us, to make us feel that we are with cousins and friends, do something to carry out the dream of the best men in both countries—that of a great Federation of the English-speaking race—of the American Republic, the Australian Republics, the New Zealand Republics, and these three ancient kingdoms in these little isles.

In moving house all kinds of forgotten old things come to light. Among my old papers, for instance, I find the following. It was written by an old friend, who has now joined the majority :—

"The ape having, for frolic, tied a piece of blue tape to the end of the crocodile's tail, retired behind a rock in order to hear any comments which the animals might make upon the decoration. The elephant, after considering the thing attentively, remarked that he could see nothing in it but the vanity of the creature. The fox maintained that the blue tape must have been placed there by Providence, in order that people might the more easily distinguish between the crocodile and the alligator ; he added several pious reflections on the wisdom shown by the arrangement. The flamingo submitted that it was placed there in order to frighten the ibis. The mole denied the existence of the blue tape on account of its extreme improbability. The great green bustard said that there was no occasion for any discussion, because the blue tape had always been there, as his ancestors for tens of thousands of years could testify ; he added that, of course, it was quite right and proper that an animal with a tail that tapered should terminate in tape. The owl, however, would not accept this explanation ; it said that the tape, tied in a bow, had a deeper signification than the tapering of the tail. 'Art,' said the bird of wisdom, deeply mysterious, 'begins where nature leaves off, namely, at the end of the tail.' The ape, at this point, came out from his hiding-place behind the rock, and said that it was merely his fun. The crocodile, however, who had hitherto said nothing, now lifted his jaws, and said, snappishly, that he did not see where the joke came in. His snap only took off three inches of the ape's tail.

"Moral.—This is why some apes have shorter tails than others."

More talk about woman suffrage, woman this and woman that. My dear young lady, to you I venture a simple remonstrance. You are still, I believe and hope, under the influence of that feminine instinct—it is as old as woman herself—which impels you to make yourself as attractive as you can. You not only desire to "look nice," but to be nice ; you desire, always instinctively and with fine maidenly reserve, to be pleasant in all your ways. Now, consider a little. What is it makes you pleasant in the eyes, not only of men, your possible wooers, but of women, your actual sisters ? Is it that you can stand upon a platform and shriek politics, morals, religion, and the like ? Is it that you can do sums in Elliptic Integrals, translate Thucydides, skin frogs, vivisect lizards, amputate a right leg, play the thoroughbass, fence with the men, write advanced essays, advocate the dissolution of the family ? Not at all. This is man's work. Nobody, either man or woman, regard you with any admiration for doing these things. With a certain wonder—yes ; with any increase of affection—no. The majority of women—let us thank Heaven, therefore—are still like yourself, my sweet young friend. They desire affection. Therefore, they are *womanly*, not manly. We love girls—women themselves love other women—for their womanly, not their manly qualities, woman is the opposite to man in almost every particular. When she tries to become like unto man she is no longer attractive. For instance, in almost every fair there is exhibited that very painful monster, a pitiful monster, a creature worthy of deepest commiseration—the Bearded Lady. My dear girl, when you hear or see any of the manly women, say to yourself, "Alas ! poor Bearded Lady ! Let me pray to be saved from becoming a Bearded Lady. All those women who try to excel in manly arts are Bearded Ladies. Let them be exhibited, by all means, but let me retain my womanly smoothness."

Their annual batch of new titles has been issued by the Royal Society. Every year that august body confers upon fifteen men of science the august rank title, and distinction contained in the letters F.R.S.—Fellow of the Royal Society. It is a very noble title. There is nothing else in science to compare with this title. Everybody who receives it does so with a grateful sense of having "arrived." No scientific man considers that he has succeeded unless he has acquired that title. What a fuss was made some time ago when I pointed out that of all the professions literature alone was excluded from titles ! "What !" they cried, "men of letters want titles ? They ought to be content with their own reward. Titles, indeed ! For such as they ?" Let me repeat that demand. Literature is disgraced in the eyes of the nation by being excluded from the distinctions of the nation. Remember that in no other calling are titles, orders, rank, distinctions either withheld or refused. No one ever heard of a Bishop refusing a seat in the House. No one ever heard of a lawyer refusing any title that might be offered to him, from a knighthood to an earldom. No one ever heard of a physician refusing a title. No scientific man ever refuses the magic F.R.S. Why should men of letters alone be called upon to be contented with the reward of good work? For two reasons. First, the contempt of letters as a calling ; next, the absolute certainty that the advisers of the Court know nothing at all about literature, and would infallibly confer their distinctions on the wrong men.

Again, to repeat what has been advanced before in these columns. As soon as the Press takes up seriously, critically, the whole question of distinctions, and allows none, not even the smallest, to be conferred without the same critical jealousy that it shows over other affairs of State, when the Press makes people realise the enormous importance involved in setting apart a whole family, endowing them permanently with the respect of rank, the privileges of hereditary legislature, and the right to lead, we shall begin to ask with each elevation what this man or that has done to deserve such an immense endowment. The Sovereign is the Fountain of Honor, it is true ; but the Sovereign acts by advice in this as in other matters. Whether by advice or not, the acts of the Sovereign, under official advice, are as much open to criticism as those of the Prime Minister.

A lady writes in an American paper about the modern deterioration in London Society. I would that she had washed her dirty linen at home, but I suppose the operation when done in a foreign country has a show of impartiality. For my own part, I refuse to own that linen ; I will have nothing to do with it. I maintain that London Society has not deteriorated at all. Let me explain. I have heard, and I dare say that it is true, that there are many people in and about London who are fast, noisy, ill-bred, sometimes belonging to families of rank, sometimes new comers, immoral, sensual, given wholly to what they call pleasure, ready to do anything for money ; devoted to gambling, betting, racing—in fact, the lineal descendants of those who a century ago filled Crockford's and the hells of St. James's street. One strikes these people everywhere ; in the park, at the theatre, at hotels, abroad, and at the seaside. Very unpleasant people they are ; the men swaggering and loud, the women swaggering and loud. Most unpleasant people. There are a good many of them, too ; more by many thousands than there were twenty years ago. Most of the new rich men who want to get into "Society" find their way into this set. All the scandals of so-called "Society" belong to this set. When people talk about the deterioration of "Society," they mean this set. Why—this set is always with us ; always there are with us the barbarians, as Matthew Arnold called them—the people who know nothing about literature, art, culture, nobility, generosity—who are simply the people who live for selfish pleasure. But this set, however big it may be, is not Society. There are in this immense London, circles of every kind, all of which are Society. And the time has come when the word must obtain an enlargement of meaning, just as London itself has obtained an enlargement. Quite outside the barbarians, unknown to them, not only in and around London, but in and around every great town, there is a Society of men and women as highly cultured, as well bred, as broad in views, as elevated in thought and aim, as any circle of rank and wealth. I mean the circles of the professional classes and the better kind of "middle" people. These classes really make the best Society of England, not the noble or the ignoble rich. It is with these, and not in any circle of nobility, not in any set of so-called "Society," that we find our artists, our scientific men, our literary men, our engineers, our architects, our dramatists, our poets, our preachers ; from these sets come the teachers of the world, and the makers of the world. You *may* find them among the better sort of the Belgravian world ; on the other hand, you do not expect them there ; but in professional circles you do expect them, and you are not disappointed. Society in these sets has not deteriorated.

THE FAMINE DISTRICTS.

The following telegrams from Collectors are for the week ending June 4 :—

DHARWAR.

Jowari 29⅝lbs. per rupee on average in the affected area. Attendance on Saturday 867 on 3 Professional Agency Local Board Works in Navalgund ; expenditure, Rs. 392. Rainfall at Navalgund 1 inch and 26 cents ; Gadag 48 cents ; and Dharwar 1 inch and 28 cents. Cholera in 25 villages of Navalgund taluka, 4 villages of Gadag taluka, and 3 villages of Ronn taluka. No poor-houses opened or village relief administered. Grain supply sufficient.

BIJAPUR.

Jowari 33 5-32 and bajri 31 5-7ths lbs. per rupee on average in the affected area. Two hundred-and-fifteen adults and 21 children employed on the Professional Agency road in the Badami taluka ; relief expenditure, Rs. 181. No gratuitous relief administered. Grain supply sufficient. Cholera almost throughout the district, otherwise public health good. Rain throughout the district, ranging from 6 cents to 3 inches ; average fall 1½ inches. Kharif sowing begun in places.

BELGAUM.

Jowari and bajri 28lbs. per rupee on average in the affected area. Numbers employed on the last day of the week :—

No. of Works.	Agency.	Taluka.	Adults.	Children.	Expenditure.
					Rs.
1	Professional	Gokak...	615	509	657 (including Sunday wages)
1	Do. ..	Athni....	181	194	178 (including Sunday wages)
2	Civil	Do......	151	Nil.	177
1	Do.	Parasgad	1,088	409	563

No poor-houses opened or village relief administered. Cholera in Athni, Gogak, and Parasgad. Grain supply sufficient. Rainfall at Gokak 2 inches and 19 cents, Athni 3 inches and 47 cents, and Parasgad 1 inch and 32 cents.

INDIAN PATENTS.

Applications in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed :—William Marriott, of Melton Constable, Norfolk, England, Civil and Mechanical Engineer, for improvements in springs chiefly designed for use in railway vehicles.—The Vacuum-Brake Company, Limited, a Share Company legally constituted and registered, and having their principal place of business at 32, Queen Victoria Street, in the City of London, England, for improvements in, or applicable to automatic vacuum-brake apparatus.

Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act V. of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888 :—

Alexander Stanley Elmore, of Spring Grove, Hunslet, Leeds, in the County of York, England, Electro-Metallurgist, for improvements in the process and apparatus for manufacturing copper tubes, sheets, strips, and wires by electrolycis. (Filed 20th May 1892).—Henry Pellerin de Lastelle, Director of La Societe Nouvelle de Constructions Systeme Tallet, of 18, Rue St. Lazare, Paris, France, for improvements in temporary structures suitable for tents, hospitals, barracks, and the like. (Filed 20th May 1892.)

The undermentioned designs have been registered, under the provisions of Act V. of 1888 ;—

Hera Lall Dhur & Co., Plumbers, Gas Fitters, and Drainage Contractors, of 10, Colootollah-street, Calcutta, for a design of a chandelier for purposes of illumination at bridal and other processions.—Charles Seton, Coach-Builder, 201, Mount Road, Madras, for a design for an improved four-wheeled mail-van for the Madras Postal Department, capable of carrying 8cwts. of letters and parcels with driver and two men attendants, and within the power of an ordinary Australian horse.

Considerable dissension has arisen in a Baptist Church in New York, which was the first to establish a class for Chinese in the Sunday school. It worked well for 14 years, but of late the Chinese scholars have objected to teachers who were in the least plain of face. The lady superintendent has been constantly assailed by such complaints as "Me no likee gal. Me want pletty gal teachee." This was not found conducive to harmony among the teachers, and the state of affairs is described as poignant.

MR. GLOVER AND THE TANSA DAM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I find it difficult to believe that Mr. T. C. Glover can be serious in charging me with undervaluing the work done by his firm as contractors for the Tansa Dam. Having always expressed the highest admiration for the way in which that contract was performed, both in the various speeches in which I have alluded to the subject, and in documents addressed either to the contractor or the Corporation which are upon record, I was never more surprised in my life than when I read his letter of 20th May, which appeared in your yesterday's impression. He appears to resent the observation that "the contractors only put their stones together and drove their drills where Mr. Clerke told them." Probably I never used these exact words, which are taken from a newspaper report of a speech, which I did not correct for the press. But a year previously, *viz.*, in April, 1891, I said very much the same thing in a speech, which I did correct for the press. In proposing the health of Messrs. Glover and Co., on the occasion of the ceremony of laying the last stone of the Tansa Dam I said : "This is what the contractors have done. They have been told where to put their stone and lime, and what quality of stone and lime they were to use. The lines, levels, and sections have been taken out by the Municipal engineers, and the work of carrying out these ideas is what Messrs. Glover and Co., represented by Mr. Bedford, have done." I then went on to eulogize the work of the contractors. That no offence was then taken may be fairly assumed from the opening words of Mr. Bedford's acknowledgment of the toast : "I am puzzled how to reply to the speech of Mr. Acworth and the complimentary remarks in which he has spoken of my firm and myself." My speech was, I know, sent home to and read by Mr. Glover, and if he found it offensive I wonder he did not say so at the time. On 5th May following I received a letter from the contractors in which the following passage occurs : "You have borne public testimony to the manner in which we have performed our contract ; this we very gratefully acknowledge." If the words I used in April, 1892, were equivalent to a decrial of the contractors' merits how is it that almost the same words used in April, 1891, left no such impression, but the very reverse ? The fact is that I have never failed to acknowledge those merits ; what I have persistently refused to allow is that the credit of the engineer should be transferred from Mr. Clerke to Mr. Glover. The latter says he was "very much annoyed" at the constant attempts to do this in the public press at home last year and the year before, and that *therefore* he wrote to you, Sir, and your contemporary to rebut them. I did not know before that this was his reason for writing, and if he will consult his memory I think he will entertain doubts of it himself. But the truth is Mr. Glover's grievance is too deep to be reached by any salve which I can apply to it. He asks in the letter under reply why Mr. Clerke now allows himself to take all "the credit of a success which was mainly due to the skill and energy of the contractors." That is, he thinks, the contractors should be put before the engineer. I do not and never shall. Mr. Clerke, in his judgment, was unable to rival the wonderful performance of the Dam contractors. Why, he asks, if he was, did he not carry out the work departmentally ? He seems to be ignorant that this was what Mr. Clerke recommended in his first report. It is and always will be matter of duty with me to assert and justify Mr. Clerke's great merits, but that I have ever done so at the expense of the contractors I emphatically deny.—Yours, &c.,

H. A. ACWORTH,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, June 7.

ABOUT A BIG, BIG DAM.

His name is T. C. Glover, he's a lion in his way,
And his tail he's wildly lashing in the papers of to-day,
For the "Brassey of the East" is not a peaceful lamb,
When you rob him of the credit of his biggest latest Dam.

If it were not such a big one, such a record cutting D,
The memory of some little ones might comfort Mr. G,
But to say he's not the father of this especial Dam
At once destroys his peace of mind, makes life an empty sham.

Didn't home Societys' journals, both *St. James's* and *Pall Mall*,
The history of this big, big D, in graphic columns tell ;
A D, they said, so fine and large, it never had a brother,
And the master mind they mentioned was that of T. C. Glover.

They gave him all the credit, they plastered him with praise,
They laid it on with trowels, suggesting that green bays
Should bind his brows and decorate this mighty man of mark :
And they evidently had never heard of Mr. W. Clerke.

Now Mr. C. is modest, but none the less is he
The legitimate and only Pa of this collossal D,
And in doling out the honors it seems the powers that be
Considered him the only one deserving C. I. E.

This galls our "Eastern Brassey" who labour can command,
In spite of Fevers' havoc, grim Cholera's spectral hand,
For his "I" and "We" are mighty; he calls, and hosts obey
When "personal organization" asserts its powerful sway.

And yet he sits in ashes, this owner of The Grange,
Bereft of all he prizes, his profits but small change,
For what is filthy lucre compared with the big, big D,
Now hailed as the lawful offspring of modest Mr. C. ?

T. ANSA.

Dam Dam, June 6, 1892.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

The P. and O. steamer Ganges, with the English mails of May 27, left Aden, at eight o'clock yesterday morning, and may be expected to arrive in Bombay harbour, at 5 p.m., on Sunday. The Ganges, which left London on the 19th ultimo and Brindisi ten days later, brings the following passengers :—

From London.—Mr and Mrs Dipper, Mr C B Dunlop, Major R P B Rodick, Mrs Sprague, Lieut H E Kellett, Mr W T McKenzie, Lieut C H Alexander, Lieut-Col O Williams, Mr A H Butler, Mr E G Bell, Miss Gibbons, Lieut P O Cazalet, Mr S Sorabjee.

From Malta.—Lieut A D Freeland.

From Brindisi.—Capt Tucker, Mr Vallentin, Hon E T Candy, Mr and Mrs. C J S Faulder, Dr Meyer, Dr A W Thomson, Mr J E Jardine, Surg-Col W E Cates, Col C F Hughes, Surg-Major S J Thomson, Major W C James, Mr Otto Martin, Mr G B McAndrew, Mr L P Russell, Mr John Henderson, Mr H Filder, Mr C W L Jackson, Mr Justice Farran, Surg-Major C L Swaine.

For Madras.—Col, Mrs, and Miss Thomas.

BEFORE THE MONSOON.

A sense of ill impending in the air ;
Now breathless stillness ; now a mighty rush
Of wind, unfetter'd, bursting from its lair ;
And now, once more, a dumb, expectant hush.

A pattering of rain on dusty trees ;
The startled pipe of some awaken'd bird ;
The muffled beating of the troubled seas ;
These are the only movements to be heard.

When suddenly ! the midnight sky is cleft
With zig-zag'd fire, and crackling over-head
The thunder roars. Again the earth is left
Shrouded in darkness, silent as the dead.

L. L. S

A party of dervishes has raided Serra, twenty miles north of Wady Halfa.

THE TRAMWAY COMPANY AND THE MUNICIPALITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Will you permit me, through the medium of your columns, to draw public attention to a matter of great importance to the City of Bombay. Sec. 30 of Bombay Act I. of 1874 (The Bombay Tramway's Act) runs as follows :—

"The said Municipal Corporation for the City of Bombay shall have the right of purchasing the said tramways with the plant, stores, rolling-stock, and everything connected therewith after the expiration of twenty-one years, from the twelfth day of March, 1873, upon declaring its intention so to do within six months after the expiration of the said twenty-one years, and shall have a renewed right of purchase at the end of every seven years after the expiration of the said twenty-one years upon similar notice being given ; the amount to be paid in the event of such purchase shall be the actual *bona-fide* value (exclusive of any compensation for good-will, premium, or compulsory sale or other consideration whatsoever) of the tramways, and of the works and materials connected therewith and of the lands and buildings and all other the property of the grantees, such value in case the parties do not agree to be decided by arbitration as provided by the said agreement of the twelfth day of March, 1873 ; and as a compensation for the good-will, premium, or compulsory sale and other consideration, the grantees shall be paid an amount equal to twenty-one years' purchase, calculated on the average profits of the previous three years next preceding the purchase, four per cent. per annum on the *bona-fide* value mentioned above, being first deducted from such profits."

The twenty-one years from March, 1873, will expire in March, 1894, and it is therefore now about time that the Municipal Corporation should think of the ways and means for effecting the purchase which the law empowers them to make, and regarding the advantage of which to the City and Corporation there can hardly be two opinions. I trust this suggestion will catch the eye of our energetic Municipal Commissioner or of some zealous Corporator, who will, in my opinion, render a signal service to the City if he succeeds in making the Municipal Corporation of Bombay the proprietor of this most paying concern. With the tramway as the property of the Corporation not only will the people benefit by an extended service and reduced fares, but the Corporation itself will perhaps benefit by increased revenues made up of the large profits, which now silently find their way to Ameria.—Yours, &c ,

Cumballa Hill, 7th June. M. N. W.

THE POONA REFORMERS' EXPIATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I do not know whether you will allow the correspondence regarding the Poona expiation affair to continue much longer in your columns, but I hope the following few plain facts will not be considered quite unworthy of a place in your journal :—

Mr. Bhat has truly remarked that it is difficult for outsiders to understand the real nature of the *Prayaschitta* or expiation ceremony. I need not say that there are expiations and expiations, and their natures are quite different in different cases.

Prayaschitta or penance is, *virtually*, a punishment for an offence against the Hindu religion, and everybody is aware that the nature of punishment must depend upon the nature of the offence. The highest punishment under the Indian Penal Code is death, and the most terrible religious punishment amongst the Hindus is civil death, or perpetual excommunication when the offence is considered inexpiable. On the other hand the lowest punishment under the Penal Code is a nominal fine, and similarly the lowest *Prayaschitta* costs only a few rupees. Now I shall give an illustration. In 1870 a well-known social reformer went through a degrading *Prayaschitta* ceremony, which cost him (if I remember rightly) Rs. 500, and cost him his hair (be had to shave himself clean) for partaking of fruits in a European gentleman's house. In 1892 Messrs. Ranade, Bhat and Co. had to spend only Rs. 11 a piece (without undergoing a *Kshaur* or shaving operation) for an offence more heinous from a Brahminical point of view. Now I respectfully ask you and your readers to say candidly whether the cause of reform has or has not secured a substantial gain during the last twenty-two years? It is an open secret that the orthodox Brahmins of Poona wanted to crush the reformers by either securing a declaration from *Shankaracharya* that the offence of drinking tea in a missionary's house was inexpiable, or by making them undergo a degrading and highly expensive penance. It is impossible to suppress a smile when one hears people who ought to know better talk of insincerity or hypocrisy in such matters. Hypocrisy implies, in my humble opinion, an intention to deceive, or must result in some kind of deception. Did Mr. Ranade intend to deceive anybody or was anybody deceived by his action as a matter of fact ? Did he intend to deceive as to his past actions, his present state of mind, or his future conduct ? Did his conduct in spending a few rupees and undergoing the mock ceremony lead any one—*Shankaracharya*, Poona orthodoxy, or reformers—to believe that he would give up his ways ? If not, why should sensible people accuse him of hypocrisy ? I would beg leave to give a parallel instance. Was the late Mr. Bradlaugh guilty of hypocrisy in going through the ceremony of taking the oath ? I do not think he was. Some orthodox Conservatives would not allow the late junior member for Northampton to enter Parliament ; and he went through the ceremony of taking the oath (in the efficacy of which he did not believe) because he had to serve higher ends.

The Poona Native Society had lately been disunited, and there was a perfect chaos. It was obviously very necessary to reunite the community for social, political, and religious reasons, and Mr. Ranade must really be congratulated on achieving the end at a very small personal sacrifice.

As stated before your European readers would find it difficult to understand the real nature of our *Prayaschitta* ceremonies. Some of them are very formal and nominal. At the annual Shrawani ceremony we perform *Prayaschitta* for all the offences committed during the year. At the *Garbhadhan* ceremony *Prayaschitta* is performed. These are all nominal ceremonies, and many men do not know their real meaning. The ceremony performed by Mr. Ranade is equally nominal and it is strange that so much noise has been made about it.—Yours, &c.,

Berar, June 3. A HINDU.

A MEMORIAL TO CARDINAL MANNING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I am glad to learn that a Manning Memorial Fund has been opened in London to collect contributions towards the founding of a refuge for the homeless poor of all classes and creeds.

Surely, we have in India some admirers of the late Cardinal, who would gladly contribute to that fund in order to perpetuate his memory.

I had the honor of knowing his Eminence when I was an undergraduate at Cambridge. Although he found that I had no inclination towards Roman Catholicism, yet he never varied in his kindness and cordiality towards me. It grieved him exceedingly to find the career of many Indian youths hopelessly ruined, by the temptations which the great City of London offers to the thoughtless and the inexperienced, and he always invited me to spend my vacations at his palace, so that I might be kept from the common dangers to which others were exposed.

Those who had the pleasure of knowing him will readily acknowledge the sympathy and interest he manifested in their welfare, irrespective of their creed or nationality. Cardinal Manning had ever taken a warm interest in the cause of total abstinence. It was his delight to co-operate with others in this matter. I can personally testify to the universal respect and esteem with which this great man was regarded, for at Cambridge Protestant speakers often were hissed and cried down, while he was heard in silence, and I may almost say with reverence.

It is not necessary to add more save that all, who considered the late Cardinal an eminently true Christian, and one who rejoiced in using all his efforts for ameliorating the condition of his fellow-creatures, should cheerfully contribute to so benevolent an object for the perpetuation of his memory.

If within the next fortnight a Committee be formed in Bombay or elsewhere for collecting contributions, I shall be glad to send my share.—Yours, &c.,

G. NUNDY, M.A., LL.D.
Aurungabad, Deccan, June 4.

At the opening of the new and splendid bridge which spans the Mississippi at Memphis the programme included an elaboration of details, and a test of fifteen locomotives coupled together and run over the bridge, afterwards being brought to a standstill on the centre of it. The new bridge is of especial interest and importance to the South, and delegations from the tradsmen of the principal Southern cities were to attend the opening and the formal acceptance by the Secretary of the Navy. The trestlework is over three-quarters of a mile in length.

FORECASTING THE MONSOON.

Mr. J. Eliot, Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India, in his forecast of the monsoon which we published in our telegraphic columns on Saturday, gives a preliminary statement in order to explain the theory or the principles upon which the forecast is partly based. He says :—

At least five-sixths of the rainfall of India occurs during the south-west monsoon, and is brought up by humid winds in the lower atmosphere from the Arabian Sea and Bay of Bengal. The air currents advancing across these two seas into India during this period form the two branches of the monsoon lower air motion or circulation. The current from the Bay of Bengal prevails exclusively in Burma, Bengal and Assam, and the greater portion of Behar, Chutia Nagpur and the North-Western Provinces. The current from the Arabian Sea obtains wholly in the Peninsula (*i.e.* the Deccan, Bombay, Madras, the Central Provinces, and the greater part of Central India and Rajputana). During nearly the whole of the south-west monsoon there is a well-defined belt of country separating the two areas in which one or other of the currents prevails exclusively, which is characterized by very variable winds and by lower pressure than occurs either to the north or south. This belt is hence meteorologically a trough of low pressure and usually stretches in a curved line from Orissa to Sind or the South-West Punjab.

It is a feature of great importance, as there is a marked tendency for any cyclonic storms that advance from the Bay in the months of June, July, August and September to run along it and discharge cyclonic rainfall. Its position varies to some extent from year to year, and apparently depends, in part at least, upon the relative strengths of the two currents. Its probable average position during the monsoon is hence one of the factors that have to be taken into consideration in determining the probable distribution of the monsoon rains.

The south-west monsoon winds are undoubtedly the continuation of the south-east trade winds of the Indian Ocean. During the cold and hot weather months the trade winds usually extend only as far north as the neighbourhood of the Equator. Usually in the last week of May or the first week of June a rapid change occurs, due to the advance of southerly winds (with more or less of westing) from the Equator northwards, which produces an almost complete reversal of the weather conditions in India. The primary cause of this extension of the winds and air movement of the Indian Ocean northward across the Bay of Bengal and Arabian Sea and the land masses of the Indian and Burmese penninsulas is undoubtedly the rapid heating of the Central and Northern India in April and May. This cause, however, acts indirectly and not directly. The air mevement does not commence over and near the hot area and extend outwards ; nor does it increase gradually in intensity with the increase of temperature during the hot weather months. It is only after hot weather conditions have prevailed for a considerable period in India that the movement commences. It also begins far to the south in the Arabian Sea and Bay of Bengal as a rush of strong winds which advance more or less rapidly northward and eastward according to circumstances.

Previously to the setting in of the south-west monsoon proper very dry hot weather, with cloudless skies, usually much obscured by dust, prevails. The advent of the monsoon gives damp, cloudy weather with much rain and a moderate and nearly constant temperature. On the West Coast the change is always more or less sudden, and frequently accompanied with very severe thunderstorms, and is usually known as the "burst or setting in of the monsoon." On the Bengal Coast the change is less marked, as the weather is always more or less showery in Bengal and Assam in May.

The motion of the south-west monsoon current is hence a horizontal movement from the Indian Ocean across the Arabian Sea and Bay of Bengal into India and Burma. This vast mass of humid air is impelled northwards by forces due to differences of pressure over the whole tropical region of Southern Asia and the Indian Ocean. It is evident that if there are differences from year to year in the strength of the south-east trades or in the pressure gradients over the sea area to the south of India and Burma due to causes in operation there, they will affect the general strength of the monsoon.

Whether there are such differences from year to year has not been proved in the absence of accurate observations over the sea area, but there are various reasons for believing that they do occur. If this be the case, they form one of the factors which determine the general strength of the monsoon currents.

Again, the conditions in India and Burma before and at the time of the advance of the monsoon differ very largely from one year to another. In one year, for example, little rain may fall in the cold weather, and the hot weather may be prolonged and intense, or may be tempered by frequent series of thunderstorms and duststorms. In other years excessive rain and snow may have fallen in Upper India and the adjacent mountains, and the cold weather may have been unusually prolonged, and the hot weather conditions necessary to initiate the monsoon may have been feebler than usual, or may have been chiefly exhibited in Burma, North-East India, or Central India. It is evident that these prevailing conditions will modify and determine to some extent at least the extension of the monsoon currents over India at the time of their advance. These conditions must give a certain set to the air currents. Also in virtue of well-known laws of air motion, or of fluid motion, the currents by their subsequent action and motion will tend during their existence to maintain the peculiarities set up by the conditions in existence at their commencement. The forecast in the final paragraphs is hence partly based on the important principle indicated above, *viz.*, that the meteorogical conditions prevailing in India before and at the commencement of the monsoon mainly determine the character and extension of the current, and thus impress upon it features which are more or less permanent throughout its whole period of prevalence and are largely influential in determining the accompanying rainfall, and may therefore be used as indications of the probable distribution of that rainfall.

It is, however, necessary to point out that such a forecast is a statement of probabilities and not of certainties, and that it is liable to error from the limitation and uncertainty of part of the data on which it is based. The monsoon fore casts as at present issued necessarily leave out of consideration two important points on which the agricultural value of the monsoon rainfall largely depends, *viz.* :

(1) The probability of the occurence of a prolonged break in the rains in July or August.

The probability of the unusually early termination of the rains in Upper India or Bengal, and are hence imperfect in every year to that extent.

To sum up : the chief features or conditions which appear to influence and determine the extension and general strength of the south-west monsoon current are as follows :—

1st.—The amount and time of occurrence of the cold weather snowfall in the mountain districts adjacent to Northern Indian.

2nd.—The local peculiarities of the weather in India itself immediately antecedent to the advance of the monsoon currents across the coast of India into the interior, and which, it is found, are generally impressed upon it during the hot weather, and are frequently more or less persistent in character. These abnormal features are on the whole best estimated by means of the variations of pressure from its normal value in different parts of India.

3rd.—Local peculiarities in the Bay of Bengal and Arabian Sea, over which the monsoon currents pass before they reach India.

The first of these conditions or factors appears to be mainly influential in determining the northern limits of the monsoon rains, heavy and prolonged snowfall in the Western Himalayan area either preventing or delaying the extension of the monsoon current over Upper India during the rainy season. Heavy and untimely snowfall in April and May appears especially to exercise a very powerful influence in this way.

The second factor appears to determine those large local district or provincial variations of rainfall during the monsoon which are evidently due to persistent local conditions or peculiarities, and not to general causes influencing the whole of India more or less. As a recent example may be given the prolonged drought in Ganjam in 1888-89.

The third and last factor is almost certainly of equal importance with the preceding two, but it is that on which information is most difficult to obtain, and is least in amount and longest in being received. In fact, hitherto information respecting the weather conditions in the Arabian Sea or Bay of Bengal has rarely been received in time to be utilized in drawing up the annual forecasts.

M. Alexandre Dumas sold his gallery, a Paris correspondent says, because he was tired of seeing pictures cover every wall in his house. There was not a spot anywhere but in the kitchen where they were not hung, and they were piled up in the garret. He thought of keeping a few things, but was told if he did the others would not sell well. People would say that he only sent to the hammer things by forgers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A PHYSICIAN of St. Louis asserts that there are in that city twenty thousand victims to the habit of injecting morphia under the skin, and that the great majority of those victims are women of the well-to-do classes. He blames the doctors for this state of things, believing that their constantly resorting to hypodermic injections of morphine as a speedy cure for the headaches of their patients, or as a stimulant in cases of nervous prostration, or as affording relief from great fatigue, has initiated the craving, which soon becomes so irresistible. Though doctors almost invariably warn their patients of the danger of the habit, it grows upon them and speedily subdues them.

RAILWAY competition is keen in America. Mr. Menzies observes that there are already six different trunk lines between New York and Chicago, a distance of about 1,000 miles. Between Chicago and St. Paul, about 500 miles, there are five competing trunk lines. Between Chicago and Omaha, the terminus of the Union Pacific lines on the Missouri, are four competing trunk lines. Three lines each start daily trains, which leave Chicago and arrive at their destination simultaneously, travelling by separate routes. Between Chicago and Kansas City, 600 miles, there are five trunk lines whose trains start and arrive simultaneously ; and between Chicago and St. Louis, four if not five, trunk lines.

MORE than twenty thousand persons visited Shakespeare's birthplace last year, and of these, roughly speaking, three-fourths inscribed their names with indications of their nationalities in the visitors' book. From the analysis, which it is the custom of the Trustees to prepare on those occasions, it appears that the British Isles contributed to these figures 9,549 persons, America 5,385, Australia 174, Canada 121, Germany 91, and Holland 24. Then come Africa 23, Austria 4, Belgium 3, Brazil 4, China 10, Denmark 2, Egypt 3, Fiji Islands 2, France 41, India 28, Italy 31, Japan 1, New Zealand 34, Norway 4, Roumania 1, Russia 9, Spanish Islands 1, Spain 5, Sweden 2, Switzerland 6, and West Indies 4.

A CORRESPONDENT writes :—In the new pharmacopœia, now in course of preparation, the metric weights and measures will be adopted throughout, to the entire exclusion of the English weights and measures hitherto used. It is considered by many that this is but the thin end of the wedge, and that sooner or later the metric weights and measures will be adopted for all purposes in the United States. In all the States of South America this system and none other is in use, and there is a growing feeling that an international system of weights and measures will do much to simplify and develop the commercial intercourse of the nations in question, as well as those who have adopted the metric system in Europe.

THE retiring Envoy-Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to France was a newspaper editor. His successor is a manufacturer, who made his fortune in the cotton trade at Lowell, Massachusetts. Mr. Coolidge has since been largely connected with railway enterprise in America, being director of several lines. He is a Boston man, just past sixty years of age, a graduate of Harvard, whence he proceeded to travel on the Continent, acquiring a thorough knowledge of French and German. He is a grandson of Thomas Jefferson, Chairman of the Committee which drew up the Declaration of Independence, and President of the United States during the earliest eight years of the century.

IN a further letter to his friends and supporters on the finances of the Salvation Army, "General" Booth says :—

> It is quite true that at the moment we are in a rather awkward position, my regret at which is the greater, seeing that before I left England for my recent tour I came to the conclusion to abolish all debt throughout the Army save that secured by property, and was anxious to lead the way in this good example by the International and Home funds. The derangement caused by the great social appeal to which I referred last, has prevented this very delightful realization, but I am determined to secure it none the less. After careful calculation, I find that £10,000 will enable us to commence the new year free from this horrid encumbrance.

THE tendency to organisation amongst literary men seems to be growing apace. The Society of Authors has now become a very formidable trades union, for whose prestige the world of publishers has begun to develop a most wholesome respect. At the annual dinner we believe its president will be able to speak in a different tone of the interests of the (hitherto) poor, helpless, down-trodden, unbusinesslike, cheated and chivied author from that adopted by Mr. Lecky at the dinner of the Royal Literary Fund last Wednesday. Mr. Besant and his colleagues are in a fair way to doing with this society for the literary profession in Great Britain what the Societe des Gens des Lettres has already done for literary men in France. All that is wanted is that the workers of the pen should themselves realise the blessings of trade organisation and join their "union" in sufficient numbers.

THERE is an amusing glimpse of Cetewayo in Lord Wolseley's conversation with the interviewer of the *Strand Magazine.* For six weeks the British Commander-in-Chief had been trying in vain to capture our old enemy, who was eventually betrayed by his Prime Minister. It appears that for some reason Lord Wolseley always refused to speak to Cetewayo, but he retains a vivid impression of his appearance when "walking into camp, very dignified, very fat, and very kingly in appearance." "When I took him (Lord Wolseley continues) he was accompanied by several hundred wives. I gave him three out of these and shipped him away in a man-of-war to an island in Table Bay. He was continually asking for more wives, a request I never granted, but at last when he heard I was returning to England, he sent me a message to the effect that if I wouldn't give him any more, would I exchange the three he had for three others ?"

AT the Equal-Suffrage Convention held at Detroit the debate on the subject of divorce appears to have been chiefly remarkable for the diversity of opinion expressed regarding the causes of the divorce epidemic. Mrs. Jenkins thought it was drunkenness. Dr. Mary Willard inclined to the view that one of the grand causes was that men and women marry too early. Mrs. C. Q. Murphy, of Toledo, thought that "financial troubles" were chiefly responsible. Mrs. McAdow attributed the evil to the fact that wife and husband are not legal equal partners. Mrs. Lucy Thurman, of Jackson, was confident that the cause is the wasteful habits of husbands leaving wives to support their children at the wash-tub. The Rev. Lee S. McCollester said he had no favourite theory about the divorce evil, but looked upon education as the remedy. The Rev. Jeanette L. Ormstead, of Toledo, was of opinion that woman's dependence upon man is the cause ; but Mr. Giles B. Stebbins was disposed to attribute the evil, or at least its recent increase, to the importation into the United States of "a large criminal and pauper class."

IT was amusing to notice the absolute nonchalance with which the spectators criticised the appearance of those who were making their way to the Drawing Room. The splendid coach of the Turkish Embassy containing Rustem Pasha, Morel Bay, and Madame Morel excited a good deal of attention, and the glittering uniform and red fezzes created great delight. "Don't he look wicked ?" a remark made by a girl in the crowd, had the effect of bringing a smile to Rustem's diplomatic countenance. The Portuguese Minister who followed shortly, and whose fierce black moustache and imperial and saturnine visage was well set of by the blue uniform glittering with gold, received a perfect ovation. The woman in the crowd criticising him in a strain of broad compliment, which ought to have made him blush. "My ! this is splendid !" screamed a vivacious young thing, but Don Luiz moved not a hair. The members of the Siamese legation, who looked like a party of good little boys in fancy dress, evoked screams of delight, but the Chinese Minister, in his national dressing gown, cap, and pigtail, was certainly the success of the diplomatic procession.

PAUPERISM IN CALCUTTA.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSION.

THE Committee appointed in April of last year to enquire into the extent and nature of the poverty and destitution which prevail in Calcutta among Europeans and Eurasians have now issued their report. When first appointed the Committee organised themselves into sub-committees for the purpose of dividing the work of enquiry, which resolved itself under the heads of pauperism in Calcutta ; statistics and charities and charitable endowments in Calcutta ; avenues of employment ; the prevention of pauperism ; and the education and housing of the poor. Under each head an annexure has been written and special information as to facts and figures given, which can be conveniently studied in connection with the main report. The first duty of the Committee was to limit the community to which their enquiries were to be directed, and as Jews, Armenians, and native Christians, as a rule, do not mix with the domiciled European or Eurasian community, the statistics of those communities were not generally included in the report. A few native Christians who have learnt English, adopted English modes of life, and have virtually joined the lower ranks of the Anglo-Indian community, may have found their way into the statistics ; but their number does not practically affect the result of the statistics and facts given in the report. The community to which the report applies is the domiciled European community of Calcutta, and Eurasians of all degrees of mixed blood, and to avoid constant repetition of these phrases the Committee use throughout their report the term Indo-Europeans to signify these communities.

THE NUMBER OF PAUPERS IN CALCUTTA.

According to the report of the Statistics Sub-Committee, there is in the city and suburbs of Calcutta (excluding Fort William and the Port and canals) a population of 9,418 Europeans and 9,803 Eurasians, or a total of 19,221 Indo-Europeans. Add the Indo-European population of Howrah, 1,631, to these figures and there is a total of population for Howrah and Calcutta of 21,000 persons. Out of this number 3,186 are censused by the Sub-Committee as paupers ; but these figures are only approximate, as many persons who are really paupers have escaped enumeration. It is probable, therefore, that the real number of persons in receipt of relief does not fall short of 3,500, or a percentage of 16·6 on the total Indo-European population. Adding to this estimate the number of children who are not included in the ordinary returns and the Committee state that, taken as a whole 7·9 Europeans and 22·3 Eurasians are in receipt of charitable relief of some kind or another. It appears that the largest returns of paupers are shewn under the head of children, *i.e.*, 554 Europeans and 1,303 Eurasians. Of these 957, *i.e.*, 442 Europeans and 515 Eurasians are provided for in boarding schools, free of cost, 68 are in public charitable institutions and 17 in hospitals leaving 815 pauper children in the town. "When we remember," continues the report, "that a very large portion of the Europeans of Calcutta are necessarily removed from the risk of becoming paupers and that an appreciable number have probably escaped observation, 7·9 will be admitted a very large percentage. It is probably twice as much as in England and Wales ; but 22·3 among Eurasians is an enormous percentage which can scarcely be paralleled in any other community in the world." In England the number of persons receiving poor relief in the depth of winter was only 2·73, and allowing 50 per cent. more for insanes and persons in receipt of charitable relief from other sources, "we only get 4·2, or little more than half the pauperism in Calcutta among the European community alone." The Committee add "that in no county in England is there as large a proportion of the population in receipt of charitable relief as among the Europeans in Calcutta or one-third as much as among the Eurasians, even according to our necessarily defective census." The most remarkable feature in the Calcutta figures is the disproportionate number of children who are in receipt of charity. In England the number is 34 per cent. but in Calcutta it is nearly 55. The proper inference to be drawn from this fact, says the report, "is the large amount of partial pauperism that we have in Calcutta, that is, the large number of Indo-Europeans who are unable or unwilling to support their children as well as themselves, and gladly avail themselves of charitable education. At the same time, the importance of giving a good education to the rising community is so great that we would do nothing to limit this form of assistance. The large proportion of married women(excluding widows) who are in receipt of relief points in the same direction." The Committee point also to the fact that there are 33 men, 24 women, and 48 children in employ, who are in receipt of charitable relief, and they say that, having due regard to the figures they have quoted, they are justified in coming to the conclusion that the total amount of pauperism among the Indo-European community, and especially among Eurasians, is very excessive.

THE CAUSE OF PAUPERISM.

In considering the cause of this excessive pauperism, the Committee lay stress on the marked qualifications which Bengalees possess for office work which render them dangerous competitors with the Indo-European community, the more so as they can afford to work for much smaller salaries. Then, menial labor "is manifestly out of the question as a recource for Indo-Europeans owing to its very scanty remuneration in India." Pride of race among those of English and Portuguese blood stands much in the way of successful competition, while imprudence in marriage and failure to provide for old age or disaster contribute to swell the tide of destitution. It is also shewn that, while charity has been abundant in Calcutta, its operations have not been subjected to the scrutiny which poor relief has been subjected to in England, and hence indiscriminately administered benevolence has tended largely to the pauperisation of those whom it is intended to benefit. In regard to the competition with native labor, it is pointed out that within the last twenty years or so, while the number of Indo-European office-holders between Rs. 100 and Rs. 300 increased from 211 to 265, or 26 per cent., the number of native office-holders on the same salary increased from 197 to 342 or 71 per cent. As regards appointments under Rs. 100, the figures show that Natives had already, *i.e.*, before 1870, succeeded in gaining the great majority of these appointments. The results since then are nearly stationary ; Indo-Europeans increasing from 131 to 204, or 55 per cent.. and Natives from 1,121 to 1,770, or 56 per cent. In regard to appointments under the local Government which are a better test of what is going on in Calcutta generally we find that during the twenty years in question, the number of Indo-Europeans on salaries of Rs. 100 to Rs. 300 diminished from 101 to 65 ; the number of Natives increased from 120 to 191 ; while as regards appointments under Rs. 100, Indo-Europeans remained stationary at 92, the number of Natives increased from 871 to 1,098. In the future the preponderance of Natives in Government service and cognate offices will be even greater than it was in 1890. On the other hand, it is admitted that the condition of the domiciled European and Eurasian community would have been even more depressed than it already is, were it not for the great development of occupations that has taken place during the last quarter of a century. This has gone far to counterbalance in the past the successful competition of Natives. Railways alone throughout India gave employment in 1882 to 3,796 Europeans and 3,922 Eurasians, and in 1890 to 4,667 Europeans and 5,673 Eurasians. The replies which the Sub-Committee have received to their inquiries as to the avenues of employment and the figures which these replies contain, show clearly the large fields of employment which have been opened out by railways and other similar undertakings during the last quarter of a century. But the correspondents have been at the same time careful to warn the Committee that these are avenues which cannot be expected to remain open. The railway itself after a time supports an Indo-European population of its own, gathered together in one or more large centres, and this population will, in the future, do more than supply its own wants. As Colonel Boughey, Manager of the North-Western State Railway, says—"The children of the Staff largely absorb vacancies. I do not think that railways afford an outlet for domiciled Europeans and Eurasians. On the contrary, I fear they are only too likely to add to existing difficulties in the future." In this opinion the Committee are constrained to concur, and they fear that the difficulty which Indo-Europeans have experienced during the last generation in finding employment, must be augmented as the larger railways are completed and supply their own future wants for their own local population.

DEFICIENCY OF CHARACTER.

A prominent cause of destitution is to be found, says the report, in the deficiencies of character which are largely traceable among Indo-Europeans. A large number of employers of labor who require assistants and employes with European habits import their assistants from Europe at very great expense and risk as regards their health, while persons born and bred in the country are available in large numbers needing similar employment. It is stated that the prejudice existing among employers to those brought up in this country, is that they are wanting in stability ; they have too good an opinion of their own qualifications, and are prone to claim a higher remuneration than they are worth ; that they are unwilling to undergo drudgery or to do anything approaching menial work, and that they are ruined by enervating home influences and consequent want of discipline. "Lastly" (so runs the report) "attention should be drawn to the preference for being served by Europeans which is believed to obtain among many of the customers of the European shops and houses. Some of the firms that have replied to our circular have pointed out that they are compelled to study the wishes of their constituents in this respect." The Indo-European candidate on his side could complain that he finds himself looked down upon, and that he is expected to be contented with a lower pay than suffices for his maintenance. Girls of the Indo-European community give comparatively more satisfaction than the young men. One of the correspondents, after finding grave faults with the young men, adds that "domiciled European and Eurasian girls have proved satisfactory on the whole. Many have proved themselves to be exemplary in every sense. If trade increases, more Eurasian girls will be employed, but the firms prefer getting young men from England, as they are trained to business."

EVIDENCE AS TO EURASIANS.

The Statistics Sub-Committee have taken the trouble to collect evidence as to the Eurasians in order to determine the causes of the poverty among them. They say that they were at some pains to distinguish between the lower class of Eurasians and Native Christians, the line dividing whom is at times very undefined. There are, no doubt, many pure Natives who are confounded with Eurasians, much to the prejudice of the latter ; but, the lower class of Eurasians referred to generally as the *kinthal* class, whatever they might originally have been, must now, for all practical purposes, be classed with and provided for with those who are decidedly of European extraction. They are a class quite distinct from the Natives, and though they live among them, they intermarry only among themselves, bear European names, speak English, profess the Christian faith, and have adopted European costume. They cannot be allowed to fall back into the ranks of the Natives, and the great difficulty will be to improve their position and surroundings.

Mr. Wylie McCready, first-class Inspector of the Calcutta Police, in charge of the Colootollah section of the town, said in his evidence that there are a few Eurasians working at night in the jetties, pushing trollies, etc., earning from six pice to four annas a-night. The West Indians, with few exceptions, are pretty well off. Living among the Eurasians in this section of the town are generally a few Europeans,—usually discharged soldiers—who are now confirmed loafers, having lost their appointments in the railways or police. The Inspector says there are not many professional beggars in Calcutta, the three or four he knows, being women.

Brother John O'Connor, who has been a teacher in the Catholic Male Orphanage, Moorgeehatta, for twenty-eight years, says that the majority of boys who leave the Orphanage are employed as clerks on salaries ranging from ten to fifteen rupees a-month ; one-half of the lads turn out well on leaving the Orphanage.

The Rev. Father Nicholas Hengesch, S. J., the assistant vicar of the Cathedral Church of Nosso Senhora (Moorgeehatta), says the poorer classes of Eurasians with whom he is brought into contact, work generally as gunners on the jetties, the average pay being Rs. 2 for a full day and night, and eight annas for six hours.

Mr. Clarence W. Thomas, Assistant Secretary of the Old (Mission) Church District Committee of the District Charitable Society, states that the principal work done by the poor Europeans and Eurasians in his district is on the jetties. They are paid very poorly, the wages per day ranging from two to eight annas. The lowest income on which a single man could live in the very poorest way is twelve rupees a-month.

Mr. Robert Joseph Carbery, Vice-President of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, gives his evidence on Eurasians as follows.—"I think work is easily obtainable if the poorer classes would care to work, but there is a great deal of apathy. I think they could easily get Rs. 10 a-month. I think they could work in the dockyards and among the shipping. A man alone could live on Rs. 10, but not if he is married. A steady man can always get work. If a steady man takes Rs. 10 a-month, he will always get an increase very soon. There is no starvation here ; food is so easily procurable. I have never known a case of death from starvation. As a rule, the wives do no work beyond cooking. They have no idea of self-help. They will not make clothes, but they will beg for clothes. It is very easy to get clothes ; they do not consider it degrading to make clothes ; it is mere laziness. I think their poverty is due to laziness. I think the men can get employment, if they seek for it, as tally clerks, gunners, and generally among the shipping. There is a deal of native competition, but the Eurasians would get the preference ; but, as a rule, they get tired and are wanting in perseverance.

Mr. Thomas McGuire, Superintendent of the District Charitable Society, after stating that the persons who work on the jetties are chiefly the lower classes of Eurasians, thinks that they, as a class, are fairly trustworthy, but suffer very severely from native competition. He says that the physical condition of the *kinthal* class is very much below what it should be, owing to unwholesome surroundings and want of proper food. "My opinion of Eurasians," he says, "is that they are intelligent and fairly well educated, but they have a distate for manual labor. I think poverty has increased in Calcutta, one of the causes being the influx of poor Europeans and Eurasians into the city from various parts of the country. My experience is that Europeans and Eurasians in Calcutta, the moment they are out of employment, become paupers. I think this is because it is impossible for them on the wages they get to live respectably and save anything. They live from hand to mouth."

The Rev. C. W. Jackson, who is in charge of St. Paul's Mission (Scott's Lane) district, gives as reasons for the poor condition of the domiciled European and Eurasians of the district, drunkenness, pride, and promptness to resign. "I have never known," he continues, "a case of death from starvation. Food is very plentiful and loafers can always get both food and clothes."

Mr. M. A. Mendes, Honorary Secretary of the Charitable Society of St. Vincent de Paul, declares that a large proportion of the *kinthal* population of the town are absolutely paupers, while others have small incomes of between 10 and Rs. 15 a-month.

The Rev. Father Victor Marchal, S. J., Vicar of the Church of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, in Dhurrumtollah-street, states that his parish is divided between a class of absolute paupers and poor workers, the latter getting from Rs. 15 to Rs. 25 a-month. Persons earning under Rs. 15 a-month are generally persons who live by casual labor. "I do not think" says the reverend gentleman, "there is sufficient work for Eurasian unskilled labor, and the persons I have spoken of are unskilled workmen. I consider compositors to be skilled workmen, but owing to the great deal of competition their remuneration is very little above that given for unskilled labor. Compositors have, as a rule, work all round the year. I know of a few Eurasians who may be called skilled. They are carpenters, signboard painters, etc., but they find it difficult to get work, and what they earn is not adequate to keep them. Clerks do not, as a rule, get under Rs. 30 a-month, and in my parish there are very few who get under this. Even on this Rs. 30 a-month they cannot keep their heads above water if anything unforeseen, such as sickness, happens. There is nearly always a remnant of the usual debt, contracted at marriage, and if they are a month out of work they are thrown back a whole year, as they have to borrow and have to pay high interest, the usual rate being 36 per cent. I must say that these people are, as a class, very improvident, and that they will borrow money on the slightest provocation. They spend their money freely and save nothing, and should there be any deficiency they resort to the money-lender. When they fall ill they generally apply for admission into one of the hospitals, but there seems to be a great deal of difficulty to their being admitted. The usual reason is want of accommodation. Even when they are admitted they are not kept there sufficiently long for a good recovery, and they are discharged before they have gained their strength." Further on in his evidence, the good Father says that the lowest sum on which a man without a family could live on is Rs. 15 a-month. He had never come across any case of death from starvation. That would be impossible in Calcutta as food can always be had. These poor people are very charitable among themselves, and value education ; their physique is below par, and there is not much intemperance among them, as they generally drink water, and when they can afford it, milk.

Mr. Charles S. Pafford, a clerk in the office of the District Charitable Society, considers the cause of poverty among the poorer classes of Europeans and Eurasians in Calcutta to be insufficiency of work and improvidence.

[*To be concluded.*]

WHAT will the Protectionist supporters of the Government say to the revelation of the Parliamentary return just issued, that the Admiralty has given contracts worth £9,862 to foreigners for salt pork ? The Admiralty also has spent outside the country for its lubricating oil no less a sum than £11,000 ; and it is also obtaining abroad three thousand pounds worth of mirrors for electric light projectors. The War Office is not so bad, but it goes to foreigners, apparently, for its butts and fore-ends, its dating stamps, and its emery wheels.

"TRUTH'S" NOTES FROM PARIS.

KING MILAN in Clubland is furnishing materials for a supplement to "Les Rois en Exil." He is about as much respected there as he was when a King regnant. But being able to leave in a house in the Avenue du Bois de Boulogne (that is all frontage, and literally and figuratively little else) and to pay his gambling debts, when his notorious good luck deserts him, he is a good deal run after by the snobs whom he meets at card tables and elsewhere. It is *chic* to be able to treat familiarly a personage who, though he has had no ancestors to speak of, accredited Ministers to the different Courts of Europe. Milan is, like his house, all frontage. He is what his familiars of Clubland would call *un gros garçon*, of a rough-and-ready manner, but, as most Jack Blunts are, fearfully sharp. His natural sharpness has not had the edge taken off it since he came here, but the contrary. Milan keeps bachelor's house in the villa just mentioned. Its ground-plan is the shape of a long narrow wedge, that runs like a promontory between two streets. There can be no privacy in this establishment : once the window-shutters are opened, the neighbours on both sides are able to see through and through it. This is hardly to the advantage of the Count de Takova—his incognito title. A huge Servian acts as bodyguard. The wedding that was to have followed Milan's divorce has not yet come off, and is not likely to.

We must all be devoted to somebody, or to something. The ex-King is devoted to baccarat, which, it must be said, he has not found *ingrat.* I never saw his Majesty *tailler une banque.* But I am told that he is a nervous and an irritable player. Nothing makes him so angry as to feel that when he is dealing the cards some one is looking over his shoulder. He says his luck deserts him when he is thus overlooked by clubmen, whom he fancies have the evil eye of the *jettatore.* Not long ago he brought upon himself a smart and smarting retort from a clubman who had taken up position behind his chair when he was banker. Said the ex-King : "You see, Marquis, since you have planted yourself behind me, my luck has changed for the worse." "Possibly," replied the Marquis ; "yet I was not behind your throne when you were on it."

It was disappointing that Baron Veauce caved in the other day on receiving a visit from the Marquis de Breteuil and the Marquis de Lau, as friends of Milan, charged by him to obtain an apology or to challenge the Baron to fight a duel. "Veauce" sounds like first cousin to "veau," or "veal ;" and certainly the letter of the Baron was more 'veule' (see Littre's Dictionary) than spirited. He had been playing against the bank which the ex-King held, and found himself and associates nearly ruined. The next deal was tremendously to Milan's advantage. The Baron spoke as the feeling of the moment prompted at fortune favouring the ex-King so perseveringly. This was foolish. Supposing there had been foul play (which I don't suppose at all), he gave the banker an excuse for walking off with his gains, and not affording the others an opportunity, after a Vigilance Committee had been quietly organised to win back what they had lost. If he was not sure that the hand of Fortune had been aided, he should have held his tongue, however strong his suspicions. The King acted with prompt decision in rising and demanding the Baron's expulsion, or an apology. The Marquis de Breteuil and the Marquis de Lau are both friends of the Prince of Wales, one being a brother-in-law of Lady Gordon-Cumming. He must, his Jewish shrewdness being remarkable, have been tickled when the humble pie he offered to the Baron was swallowed, and without a grimace. The Marquis is grandson, you know, on the maternal side, which is the only reliable one in genealogy, of Archille Fould, the late Emperor's Finance Minister and one of the sharpest men of his race.

Queen Nathalie's drama "Une Mere," which is to be played in Paris next season, will be a cause of annoyance—as it is meant to be—to the Count de Takova. I am afraid that there still is not a little of that restless self-consciousness in this discrowned lady that was a wearisome characteristic of her countrywomen Marie Bashkirtseff. I hold that women have as good a right to be selfish as men. But the right is most honoured in being waived. A feverishly vain woman affects me like the new rose-capucine, or nasturtium-coloured rose, which smells as if grown on a bed infested with Norfolk Howards. It is much better to hint, and not too often, one's grievances when one is a woman than to cry them aloud. A timely word said well is stronger to move than a deluge of oratory. The world only wants our smiles. We must put up with grievances to stand well with it, and there is surely more dignity in meeting them with quiet stoicism than in storming about them. Queen Nathalie does not see this. She makes one almost side with her good-for-nothing ex-husband.

I passed a morning this week with Mrs. Potter Palmer who has been sent over to Europe to create an organisation for securing lionesses and specimens of women's work for the Women's Palace, at the Chicago Universal Exhibition. She is a charming person of—to judge from her physiognomy—French ancestry, and has the soft, easy manners which were the rule in the Southern states in the days of negro slavery, and have always been the exception in the northern. Given softness and ease, gracefulness follows. I should pit Mrs. Palmer's dark, expressive eyes against those of Madame Costa, the Roumanian Doctor. They are deeply serious and can be ineffably sweet. The American lady shows in her conversation the clear and direct mind of a brainy and thoroughly "fit" woman. She was the tenant, when I saw her, of a suite of rooms in the Grand Hotel in which I had been received by the ex-Khedive, the late emperor of Brazil, and other illustrious visitors to Paris. She was beautifully dressed, and is one of those persons who does credit to her dressmaker and dresser. The gown was of a brownish-purple cloth, made with plain skirt and an Eton schoolboy's jacket. This garment was made not to close on the chest, and was armless. The garment under it was a soft and finely pleated bluish-lilac silk blouse, held in at the waist by a Suissesse outer-corset, covered with white guipure. The pleats were not sewn, but machine-made. Sleeves very wide, from elbow to shoulder, and pleated as above, matched the rest of the blouse. From elbow to wrist they were tight, and also covered with guipure. More guipure was arranged in a three-cornered cravat falling in graceful folds and fastened at the neck with a big moonstone set in brilliants. Save a few glittering rings it was the only jewel Mrs. Palmer wore. Her hair, once like the raven's wing, is now prematurely silvered to the iron-grey tinge, and not the less becoming for that. She had it coiled up behind, cut rather short in front, and parted at the side. As it was wavy and abundant, this style of doing it up was picturesque. Have you ever noticed what grace women throw into adaptations of masculine habiliments, and how ill feminine ones become all masculine creatures ? Mrs. Palmer found the French officials at the Ministry of Commerce (the only department through which she had access to the French Government in transacting business connected with her Mission) still regulating their pace according to the requirements of a hundred years ago. The how-not-to-do-it principle reigned there. She could not understand why women are at once of so much and so little account in France. To withdraw them from the industrial and economical life of the country would be to kill it. They had in crafts and business wonderful heads, and not less wondrous hands. Perhaps they were hindered in their evolution by the gallantry to which the struggling bourgeoise was, in Paris, apparently too well inclined to resort as a means to financial or even social success. I think this was a right guess—gallantry playing the part, in the lives of fairly young women who have not much money, but brains and good, or fairly good, looks (or even no looks to speak of), that it does in the corps de ballet. Ladies who are not thoroughly professional artists, writers, and so on, make use too often of their pens and pencils as a flag to hide questionable merchandise. Zola says that the *polissonnerie* of the French Kings and the frivolousness of their Courts has not yet been worked out of French Society, and that until it is, women will not be taken seriously unless in old intensive grooves. Directly a woman tries to break ground, gallantry, under the pretence of serving her, drives her back. *Polissonne* gallantry really the pest of contemporaneous France. Mrs. Palmer found French women either stuck fast in ruts, or too free from those restraints which check the enterprise of libertines. I advised her to import to Chicago women who seriously practise crafts, such as fine-laundrying, artificial flower-making, bonnet-making, and fancy articles for holding bon-bons, in all of which the French are unrivalled. Women working at these crafts would be an interesting feature of the Women's Palace. Mrs. Palmer thought the English Committee which sprung up to meet her wishes the best in regard of great individual units that ever was. Among the titled members were Lady Aberdeen and Lady Henry Somerset, whom she knew in America. The Princess Christian was the figure-head, and something more, she being an authority on needlework.—*Truth.*

DRESS AT THE QUEEN'S DRAWING-ROOMS.

BY command of the Queen a Drawing-Room was held on May16, at Buckingham Palace, by her Royal Highness Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, on behalf of her Majesty. Princess Christian, accompanied by his Royal Highness Prince Christian, and her Highness Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein, and the other members of the royal family entered the Throne Room at three o'clock. Princess Christian held the second Drawing-Room at Buckingham Palace, on May 18, when she was supported by the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Prince and Princess Henry of Battenberg, and the Duke of Cambridge. The ceremony was not so well attended as that held on the 16th.

At the first Drawing-Room Princess Christian wore a gown of a rich make of black silk, known as Peau de Cygne. It was trimmed with black gauze de Chambery, the train being entirely lined with thin material, and soft folds and ruches were carried all round it. Her Royal Highness wore the usual Court train, made like those of ladies attending the Drawing-Room; but, as a rule, the royal personages present at these Court receptions have simply a breadth of the material hung on the arm, thereby diminishing the weight. Round the hem of this black silk skirt was a bouillonne of the same gauze on which was laid a band of jet, and long fringes of jet fell from the bodice, which was handsomely trimmed with jet embroidery and had full Empire sleeves. Her daughter, Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein, wore black chiffon as a trimming to her simple black toilet ; but the Mistress of the Robes, the Duchess of Buccleuch and other ladies of her Majesty's household, displayed sombre crape trimmings.

The dress of the Duchess of Buccleuch was of black silk with irregular satin stripes, and at the foot was a band of crape drawn up in points beneath rosettes of the same, the only other trimming on the skirt being wide stole ends of the same gloomy material. Lady Halsbury, wife of the Lord Chancellor, and other ladies in official positions also appeared in black. Lady Halsbury's dress was black satin trimmed with jet and lace, the train black velvet and broche. These, however, were the exceptions. The Duchess of Bedford wore the favorite light peach tint, the petticoat of satin, the swathed bodice embroidered and applique in silver. The train of azalea velvet was lined with a lighter tone. The full frill from the neck was of exquisite old lace, kept in place by magnificent jewels. In happy contrast to this was the rich brocade of vieux rose and gold bullion brocade worn by the Duchess of Montrose. The Countess of Coventry selected a bright crimson brocaded petticoat, worn with velvet of the same tone. Lady Dorchester's train was made of a cream grounded satin, over which were scattered single spring blooms in velvet, exactly tinted after nature—primulas, primroses, and violets. The petticoat was of deep rose-pink, with a puffing of green shot velvet at the hem, forming the groundwork for massive gold passementerie and old-point lace. These shot materials are admirably suited to day wear, and among the most lovely are the moires toned in pink and green to resemble mother-of-pearl, which are seen in a different light at every movement. A beautiful example of this was the train worn by Mrs. Fellows, the petticoat of green velvet trimmed like the bodice, with mother-of-pearl embroidery intermixed with gold.

Many beautiful dresses were worn by notable brides. Princess Henry of Pless appeared in her wedding-gown, the train brocaded in silver with the Prince of Wales's plumes, large puff sleeves, and an Empire bodice. Lady Alington appeared in the myrtle-brocaded train and exquisite antique Mechlin lace, in which such a short time ago she stood at the altar. But her dress had assumed a new aspect. A pleated belt of rose-colored satin encircled the waist, and long sash-ends fell beneath the train at the side ; huge roses, without foliage, of the same color being arranged on the left of the train. Nothing has been so popular this year as white satin. Brides and debutantes alike patronised it. The debutantes wore a profusion of flowers ; but, as a rule, these were eschewed by the matrons. Some of the young ladies wore lace and more jewels than has been hitherto the custom, and many of their dresses had the hem adorned with ostrich tips.

At the Drawing-Room on the 18th the Duchess of Portland wore black, with a magnificent bouquet of Malmaison carnations, and presented her sister-in-law, the beautiful bride of Lord Henry Cavendish Bentinck, wearing a creamy white satin dress, over which her wedding veil was draped. The long Court train, also in satin, was gracefully trimmed with exquisite old lace, caught with large bows of the satin. A quilling of satin bordered the train, which was arranged with much picturesqueness at the back with a large collar of satin lined with white feathers. Lady Henry wore a triple necklace of splendid pearls, and the bodice of her dress was covered with diamonds. Resting on her hair was a high tiara of diamonds, and lace lappets were substituted for the usual veil. She carried a bouquet of exquisite white orchids, and gladioli. The bride's mother, the Countess of Bective, was all in black. The Countess of Dunraven, in mourning, and carrying a small bouquet of violets, presented her two daughters, all in pure white, and with bouquets of lily of the valley. Lady Brooke, the wife of Lord Brooke, wore a dress, which set off the beautiful fairness of her coloring to the best advantage. The petticoat was palest green satin, embroidered with silver and softest mauve, the train, in velvet of a rather bright tone of violet with a silvery bloom in the high lights, was lined with satin in a tone of mauve-heliotrope so pale as to look almost grey in the shade. The lovely bouquet consisted of mauve, green, and white orchids, tied with pale green ribbons matching the tint of the petticoat. The Countess of Kinnoull, in a handsome gown of black satin, lace and jet, with train to match, presented her granddaughter, the Hon. Marie Hay, only child of the late Viscount Dupplin. The presentation dress was unusually beautiful and suited to perfection the tall, slight figure of the youthful debutante. White satin was the material chosen, the very full, short sleeves being bordered with silver. The skirt was also edged with a similar trimming. The satin train was striped with moire silk and trimmed with bows of satin ribbon. The only bit of color the dress was afforded by a cluster of lilies of the valley on the bodice, tied on with broad white satin ribbons, the ends of which fell to the feet. Miss Hay's bouquet was of lilies of the valley, and her ornaments were pearls. The Hon. Mrs. Nevill, in black satin relieved with pale blue and fine white lace, wore a train of violet bengaline trimmed with lace. Her daughters, the Misses Eleanor and CecilyNevill, wore dresses of white brocade trimmed with trails of white violets and clouds of white silk muslin. Their trains of corded silk were trimmed to match. The Hon. Mrs. Burges, wearing a petticoat of brocade, in grey and pink, with a train of grey velvet hung from the shoulders and trimmed with shaded plums in two colors presented her daughter in a lovely dress of white bengaline hemmed with snowy roses and veiled with tulle. The train was in white satin bordered all down one side with white roses tied on with white ribbons. The Hon. Nelly Bass, only child of Lord and Lady Burton, wore very beautiful presentation dress of white satin, fringed with white feathers over silk muslin, also purest white. The train was in brocade, the design showing an uncommon and effective arrangement of leaves in small clusters. Lady Cyril Graham wore a very handsome gown of white lisse, embroidered in cream, color and gold over white satin. Her black velvet train was lined with ivory satin, which harmonised pleasantly with the tones of the embroidery. Mrs. Price Davis, presented on her marriage, wore a train of while broche in a handsome scroll design over her wedding-dress of white satin and point lace. A lovely train was that worn by Mrs. Mount, in black satin brocaded with turquoise velvet over a dress of turquoise satin trimmed with Brussels lace. The Hon. Mrs. Tennyson, daughter-in-law of the Poet Laureate, with a dress of black grenadine and lace over mauve, wore a train of black silk lined with mauve and trimmed with lace. Lady de Saumarez, in a very lovely moire silk of palest green and softest pink, veiled with a beautiful embroidery of gold and pearls upon white net, had a train of green velvet lined with rose pink. It hung in a Watteau from the neck, the bodice being one of the regulation half high ones, with a collar at the back, finished with green feather. A few clusters of pink plumes on the train, and some on the border of the dress, served to accentuate the lovely faint pale sea tints of the moire. The ornaments were diamonds, and Lady de Saumarez' bouquet was of pale pink Malmaison carnations.

BARGAINING between stock-broker and client through the telephone is a process that obviously requires a distinct enunciation at the one end and a quick ear at the other. Mr. Wildigg, a varnish manufacturer at Coventry, "rang up" his stock-brokers, Messrs. Willis and Co., in Birmingham, and requested them to buy him thirty shares in a local company for a price agreed, and Mr. Wildigg is positive that he added the words "cum dividend." The stock-brokers' clerk, on the other hand, is positive that he never heard those words, though as a dividend was then falling due at the handsome rate of ten per cent., they were certainly important. If Mr. Wildigg's memory is not at fault, it was hard that he should be held liable to accept the shares ex dividend, but unfortunately for him there is a rule of the Stock Exchange, determining the date at which stocks and shares shall be assumed to be sold "ex dividend" in the absence of a special agreement. On this and other grounds, the judge of the Birmingham County Court has given a verdict for the stock-brokers which virtually holds Mr. Wildigg to their version of the bargain.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, Simla, June 4.)

The services of Surgn-Capt W G Thorold, Bengal Estab are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of the N-W Provinces and Oudh.

The services of the undermentioned officers of the Bengal Estabt are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of the N-W Provinces and Oudh :—

Surgns-Captains W Vost, M B, and H W Elphick.

The services of Surgn-Capt E Hudson, Bengal Estabt, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Burma.

JUDICIAL.

The services of Capt L H Reid, I S C, 27th Punjab Infy, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of the N-W Provinces and Oudh for employment as Offg Cantonment Magistrate, Agra.

Mr F S Collis Sandes, Barrister-at-Law, received charge of the Office of Administrator-General of Bengal from Mr. L P D Broughton on the 23rd May 1892.

SURVEYS.

Dr. W. King, Director of the Geological Survey of India, is granted privilege leave for three months.

Mr. T. W. H. Hughes, Supt, is appointed to officiate as Director of the Geological Survey of India, during the absence of Dr. King, on privilege leave.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The following appointments are made in Local Corps :—

Bhopal Battalion.—Lieut J H Pollard, I S C, Wing Officer and Adjt, to officiate as Wing Comdr and 2nd-in-Comd, vice Lieut-Col Ransford, and pending the arrival of Lieut A Poingdestre, or until further orders; 2nd Lieut C B Thornhill, Offg Wing Officer (on probation), to officiate as Adjt from the same date, vice Lieut Pollard, and until further orders; and Lieut C B Baldock, I S C, lately attached to the Merwara Battn, to be Wing Officer, vice Lieut H L Goodenough, seconded for employment as Assistant to the Political Agent in Manipur.

Meywar Bhil Corps.—Capt C H Dawson, I S C, Wing Officer and Adjt, to officiate as Wing Comdr and 2nd-in-Comd and as 2nd Assist to the Resident in Meywar, and during such time as Major E D F Bignell may officiate as Comdt of the Malwa Bhil Corps, or until further orders; and Lieut F C L Waller, I S C, Offg Wing Officer, to officiate as Adjt from the same date, vice Capt Dawson, and until further orders.

Surgn-Lieut-Col J H Newman, M D, I M S, (Bengal) Civil Surgn of Ajmere and Medical Officer of the Merwara Batn, is appointed to be Residency Surgn and Chief Medical Officer in Rajputana, with effect from the date of assuming charge, vice Bgde-Surgn-Lieut-Col L D Spencer, M D.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

The following promotions and reversions of officers of the Account Department are notified :—

With effect from the 4th April 1892—Mr C E Crawley to revert to Class III ; Mr H Oung to revert to Class IV ; Mr K B Wagle to officiate in Class V instead of in Class IV ; and Mr H G Tomkins to officiate in Class VI instead of in Class V of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 7th April 1892—Mr R N Ray to officiate in Class I ; Mr C E Crawley to officiate in Class II ; Mr H Oung to officiate in Class III ; Mr K B Wagle to officiate in Class IV ; and Mr H G Tomkins to officiate in Class V of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 20th April 1892—Mr R Logan to officiate as Comptroller and Auditor-General.

The following substantive promotions are made, with effect from 7th April 1892 :—Mr H G Cowie to Class I ; Mr G H R Hart to Class II ; Mr C E Crawley to Class III ; Mr A H Anthony to Class IV ; Mr J A Robertson to Class V ; and Mr V C Scott-O'Connor to Class VI of the Enrolled List.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Major E W Chalmers, Remount Agent, Punjab, to be Supt, Remount Rearing Depot, Hapur.

Capt R C Broome, Remount Agent, N-W Provinces, to be Supt, Remount Rearing Depot, Kurnal, provisionally, and pending the sanction of the Secy of State for India, with effect from the 13th March 1892, vice Col J Ewing, Supt, Hosur Remount Depot, who has retired.

Capt A P Westlake, D S O, S C, Sqdn Comdr, 1st Regt of Madras Lancers, to officiate as Supt, Remount Depot, Hapur, vice Major E W Chalmers.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India :—Lieut E D Money, Lincolnshire Regt, offg Wing Officer, 1st Battn, 1st Gurkha (Rifle) Regt ; Second Lieut H F B Champain, W Y Regt, offg Wing Officer, 1st Battn 1st Gurkha (Rifle) Regt ; Second Lieut Champain will rank as Lieut in the Indian Staff Corps.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India :—

Capt A A Barrett, I S C, Wing Comdr and 2nd-in-Command, 1st Battn, 5th Gurkha (Rifle) Regt, Punjab Frontier Force (p a), for one year.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps ; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty :—Lieut-Col F H Wilson, I S C, Comdt, 34th (Punjab) Regt of Bengal Infy (Pioneers), for one year. Lieut J J H B Eckford, I S C, Wing Officer, 1st Regt of Bengal Infy, for one year.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough or leave by the Secy of State for India :—Lieut-Col F W Nicolay, I S C, Comdt, 2nd Battn, 2nd (Prince of Wales' Own) Gurkha (Rifle) Regt (The Sirmoor Rifles) (m c) ; Capt C G F Edwards, I S C, Sqdn Comdr, 5th Punjab Cavy, Punjab Frontier Force (p a), for four months.

PROMOTIONS.

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Indian Staff Corps—To be Lieut-Colonel.—Major A J Garrett ; to be Major—Capt T C Pears.

Indian Army.—To be Colonel—Lieut-Col and Col in the Army A W Macnaghten, Bombay Cavalry.

RETIREMENTS.

Lieut-Col G Mac-Call, General List, Infy, Sqdn Comdr, 8th Regt of Bengal Cavy, has been permitted by the Secy of State for India to retire from the service.

First grade Senior Apothecary D J Tresham is permitted to retire from the service.

REWARDS.

The undermentioned non-commissioned officers and men of the Bombay Army have been granted medals, with annuities and gratuities, for meritorious service and good conduct :—

Medals inscribed "For Meritorious Service," with annuity.—Havildar Hyemji, 3rd Bo Infy, vice Color-Havildar Chater Bhuj, pensioned. Havildar Bysak Singh, 13th Bo Infy, vice Havildar Puran Singh, pensioned ; Havildar-Major Isram Sawant, 23rd Bo Infy, vice Havildar-Major Mangal Bajpei, pensioned.

Medals inscribed "For Long Service and Good Conduct," with gratuity.—Naik Narayen Rao Rane, and Sowar Shaikh Ramjan, 1st Bo Lancers; Sowar Tukaram Sanone, and Sowar Lala Sukal, 2nd Bo Lancers ; Naik Mallu Mohite and Sowar Narsu Silke, 3rd Bo Cavalry ; Sowar Hasan Yar Khan, and Sowar Khan Ali Khan, 4th Bo Cavalry ; Naik Ghulam Shah Khan, and Sowar Sandal Khan, 6th Bo Cavalry. Driver Tukaram Khandaji, No 6 (Bombay) Mountain Battery. Naik Govind Lingu and Ittu Mhetar, Bo Sappers and Miners ; Lance-Naik Satwaji Bedar and Private Mallare, 1st Bo Infantry ; Private Ragnak Harnak and Private Saknak Tannak, 2nd Bo Infantry ; Private Satkeji Yakobji and Private Sinambar Ahir, 3rd Bo Infantry ; Naik Bhola Singh and Bugler Sazannak Esnak, 4th Bo Infantry. Naik Jawahir Singh and Private Parasram, 5th Bo Infantry ; Naik Kaluji Dhanaode, 7th Bo Infantry. Private Sambhaji Kadam, and Private Yessu Jadhav, 8th Bo Infantry ; Private Pilnak Samnak, Private Shaikh Ebram, 9th Bo Infantry ; Naik Balu Mhadik and Private Ramnak Gondnak, 10th Bo Infantry ; Private Mhadnak Bhagnak and Private Ram Mhetar, 12th Bo Infantry ; Naik Garmak Malnak and Private Ittu Kadam, 13th Bo Infantry ; Naik Esnak Naonak and Naik Guta Singh Mhanas, 14th Bo Infantry ; Private Gannak Ragnak and Private Jognak Namnak, 16th Bo Infantry ; Drummer Pandu Bendkar and Private Laknak Harnak, 17th Bo Infantry ; Naik Jainak Deonak and Private Gopal Khedekar, 19th Bo Infantry ; Private Laknak Dharamnak and Private Gopal Jadhav, 20th Bo Infantry ; Private Khudabakhsh Khan and Private Hubdar Khan, 21st Bo Infantry ; Private Gangmehtar Dharammehtar and Private Kasnak Dharamnak, 22nd Bo Infantry ; Private Anaji Jadhav and Private Chakur-din, 25th Bo Infantry ; Naik Bhiv Sawant and Private Govind Powar, 26th Bo Infantry ; Private Parfu Hirdigre and Private Nidhi Ahir, 28th Bo Infantry ; and Naik Safar Khan and Private Changhatta Khan, 29th Bo Infantry.

Medals inscribed "For Long Service and Good Conduct," without gratuity.—Naik Bhagwandin Dichhit, 1st Bo Infantry ; Private Mhadnak Itnak, 2nd Bo Infantry; Private Gopal Nikam, 3rd Bo Infantry ; Private Mangal Singh, 4th Bo Infantry ; Naik Ramjiwan Gujar, 5th Bo Infantry ; Private Ituji-Rao Sirke, 7th Bo Infantry ; Private Balaji Mane, 8th Bo Infantry ; Private Ittu Mandokar, 9th Bo Infantry ; Private Shaikh Makhdum Bakhsh, 10th Bo Infantry, Private Saba Deoli, 13th Bo Infantry ; Naik Saknak Jaanak, 17th Bo Infantry ; Lance-Naik Shaikh Chattu, 23rd Bo Infantry ; and Private Babaji Chauhan, 26th Bo Infantry.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Chhota Nagpur Mounted Rifles—Lieut-Col A E Gordon, I S C, to be Lieut, to complete the establishment.

Moulmein Vol Rifle Corps—Capt T G Johnson, I S C, to be Lieut-Col Comdt, vice Lieut-Col Furlong, who has vacated the appointment.

Oudh Vol Rifle Corps—Capt J A W Spence to be Major, vice Sykes, resigned ; Lieut W O'Shanghnessy to be Capt vice Cannon, resigned ; Mr T R Read to be Capt, vice Spence, promoted ; Second-Lieut A W Ward to be Lieut, vice O'Shanghnessy, promoted ; and Mr R A Davis to be Second-Lieut, vice Ward, promoted.

Baluchistan Rifle Corps—Major C C B Knapp (supernumerary) resigns his commission, with effect from the 7th March 1892.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Mr F Place, Storekeeper, H M's Indian Marine Dockyard, Bombay, is appointed to officiate as Examiner of Marine Accounts during the absence on leave of Mr C E Palmer.

Mr C E Palmer, Examiner of Marine Accounts, is granted special leave on urgent private affairs for six months.

The following promotions are made in the Royal Indian Marine, with effect from the 1st April 1892 :—To be 1st grade officers—Messrs H C E Dobbin, S D Vale and W B Huddleston.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Lieut W A Watts-Jones, R E, is appointed to the P W Dept as Assist Engr, 2nd Grade, and posted to the N-W Provinces and Oudh.

The services of Col J B Sparks, I S C, Ex Engr, 1st grade, State Railways, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept.

Mr P D Barclay, Traffic Supt of the Eastern Bengal State Railway, in class I, grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Estbt of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as Manager of that Line, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Mr S Finney, on privilege leave.

Mr F J E Spring, Ex Engineer, 1st Grade, State Railways and Engr-in-Chief of the Kistna Bridge, is appointed to officiate as Engr-in Chief of the East Coast Railway with the rank of Offg Supdg Engr, 3rd class, during the absence of Mr F B Walker, on privilege leave.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

Mr F D Kiernander, Dist Traffic Supdt, is granted privilege leave for three months.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT—REVENUE BRANCH.

Mr W Todd, Surveyor, 1st grade, is granted privilege leave for three months.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Mr J Possman, Engr and Electrician of the Indo-European Telegraph Dept, is allowed furlough for one year, eight months and twenty-six days.

THE Vicar of Stratford-on-Avon objects to the haste with which the Trustees of Shakespeare's birthplace concluded the bargain whereby the reputed cottage of Anne Hathaway's parents at Shottery has been acquired for the sum of £3,000. America, however, was in the field ; and although Mr. Arbuthnot doubts whether any Barnum would have been prepared to take the cottage at that price for removal to America, the Trustees seem to have taken a more flattering view of American enterprise. The Chicago Exhibition was notoriously coveting the cottage, and it appears that this was the determining cause of the Trustees' decision.

NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

An American Cavalry officer, writing on "Mounted Infantry," appears to have "struck ile," and his views are, perhaps, to be preferred to those of Lieutenant-General Sir Frederick Middleton, on the same subject, which are to be found in this month's "United Service Magazine." Sir Frederick Middleton says that the members of such a corps must consider themselves only "foot," and that their means of locomotion may be sacrificed if the desired transport has been completed. This of course implies such a total absence of horse management, in fact such a carelessness as to the well-being of the horses, as could not long exist, and never has long existed, in any mounted corps. On the contrary, it has always been found that, day by day, a cavalry standard was more and more approached. Training is required, and that makes the men cavalry of a sort; and the better the training the more like cavalry. Our friend, the American, says that he cannot believe in untrained men or horses "officered by men whose business it is to walk." Referring to the proposals of an Infantry officer on this subject, he says:—"Ignorant of the details of mounted drill and poor horseman, his mounted infantrymen would be an unhappy lot, and would not even be able to keep up with their brethren on foot." Colonel Hutton, of our own Mounted Infantry, is an exceptional officer, and his horses have been nursed carefully; but look at the losses from sore backs due to bad management and riding in a campaign, and say if the American's conclusion is not correct, "that its value in war would be too limited to warrant any expense for it in peace."

According to a report just forwarded by Lord Dufferin from Paris, the French army has increased enormously since 1870. Then it consisted of 368 battalions of infantry, 378 squadrons of cavalry, 224 batteries of field and 60 of fortress artillery, 26 companies of artillery train, 51 companies of sappers, and 48 companies of military train. Now it consists of 582 battalions of infantry, 438 squadrons of cavalry, 481 batteries of field and 96 of garrison artillery, two regiments of pontoon train, 83 companies of sappers and 72 companies of military train. There are besides fourth battalions to each regiment, with a territorial army in addition of 154 regiments of infantry, 121 squadrons of cavalry, 18 battalions of sappers and 18 squadrons of military train. The report to our Foreign Office declares the condition of the French military force and defences to be commanding and unsurpassed, and well worthy of the vast expenditure laid out upon them. Can we say the same?

Her Majesty's ironclad Victoria, which grounded on the rocks at Platea in January last, and was subsequently got off and brought to Malta to be repaired, has been taken out of dock. The repairs have been most satisfactorily completed at a cost of £1,500. The Victoria will remain on the station as the flagship of Sir George Tryon, commanding the Mediterranean Squadron.

We fail to see how any doubts can possibly exist as to the legality or otherwise of the action of the Government of India, says "The Army and Navy Gazette," in regard to the Band and Mess Funds of "disbanded regiments." Mr. H. S. King put a question to the Secretary of State for War on the subject in the House of Commons the other night, but Mr. Stanhope answered it—well, diplomatically. He did not like to commit himself to any decided opinion which might compromise another department, but he did not say that the act of the Government was a legal act. The position is best explained as follows:—There has lately been a disbandment of Native regiments in India. Other regiments have been formed, with new cadres of officers, to take their places. The disbanded regiments were ordered to be "mustered out." The new regiment began to exist before the old had finally ceased. Fresh officers were appointed, not "vice *so and so* removed or transferred," but separate and special appointments were made from various corps to the new regiments, and very few, except juniors, of the old corps found positions in the newly-raised regiments. The Government of India seems to imagine that the conversion gives it full power over all the monies subscribed by the officers of the disbanded corps. The officers deny that right. And they are unquestionably justified in doing so, for with the precedent of the Mutiny before them it is difficult to understand how such a decision could have been arrived at by the Indian officials. There may be peculiarities in the conditions of service of Indian regiments, but certainly in the case of British regiments no question can arise as to the absolute rights of officers in respect to their mess property, and some "home" regiments have lately considered it desirable to adopt legal measures in order to protect those rights in case an attempt should be made at any future time to upset them.

Among the British exhibits likely to be made at the Chicago Exhibition will be a large scale map, showing the discoveries which have been made in North America by Englishmen. While Columbus unquestionably discovered the West Indies, the credit of first sighting the mainland of America seems—if the unrecorded investigations of the Northman are put aside—to be due to an Englishman, Sebastian Cabot; and the list of names of English explorers of America, which is headed by his, is a very long and distinguished one. Raleigh, Sir Humphrey Gilbert, Sir Hugh Willoughby, Frobisher, Davis, Hudson, Baffin, in the seventeenth century, were followed, in the eighteenth, by Scoresby and Cook; while the work they commenced was carried on during this century by the Rosses, Parry, Franklin, Collinson, Maclure, M'Clintock, Nares, and Markham. For such a map there is, therefore, ample material, and its production and exhibition will be both interesting to Americans and Englishmen, as well as redound to the credit of the British Navy in its aspect as a peaceful and civilising agent.

M. Weyl has given an account of the trials of the Royal Sovereign, in an article in the "Yacht," and he describes the results as brilliant. He confesses himself unable to say, comparing English and French rates of construction, why the French battle-ships Neptune and Magenta should have been begun a dozen years ago, or why the "coast defence" ship Trehouart (not yet launched) should have been put in hand so long since as July, 1889, the Dupuy de Lome (still undergoing trials) as October, 1887, the protected cruiser Charner as June, 1889, and the torpedo cruiser Wattignies (under trial) as October, 1888. But M. Weyl is of opinion that the real reason of the long delays is the immense amount of red tape formality that has to be gone through in France at every stage during the construction of a ship—endless studies, inquiries, inspections, trials, and reports—and he believes that the true reform needed is the adoption of the ordinary methods of constructive industry. In a word, he envies the simplicity of the English plan.

Lord Wolseley regards the Chinese as "the greatest race in the world," and it is important to observe that this is with him no new or hasty view. It was formed as far back as 1860, when he was in China, and we are assured by Mr. How that it is as great a conviction with him to-day as it was in the sixties." "The Chinese people," observed Lord Wolseley to his visitor of the "Strand Magazine," "possess all the elements of being a great people; they have courage, physical power, and absolute contempt for death. To-day in that country soldiering is looked down upon; only the "failures in life" enter the army. Let a Bismark or a Napoleon rise up amongst them and in two generations they would be the greatest nation and conquering power in the world. They only need a leader. Give them progress and they will conquer. Three hundred years ago they were the head of the world, but their growth was stunted. China wants a modern man with modern ambitions. Let their leader come, and they must revive again." "So great is their aptitude for learning" (says the same authority) "that I should be glad to have a force of Chinamen here, where, under the tuition of English infantry officers, in one year they would turn out the finest soldiers in the world."

Rumours reach us, says the "Broad Arrow," from time to time that unnecessary restrictions are placed in the way of officers securing sick leave home from India. The military authorities cannot be too careful to impress on those who have medical charge of troops that it is not necessary for an officer to be laid up for him to secure a medical certificate. A change home is essential now and again for officers in a weakly state of health, though they may not be suffering from any organic disease, and great harm is bound to accrue if a contrary notion is held by those to whose hands the bestowal of medical certificates is entrusted. Indian officers are the principal sufferers in this matter, but there is no reason that they should be, for the authorities can always place on the half-pay list at home any officer whose head demands an excess of sick leave. We trust that the matter will receive the attention that its importance demands.

Notwithstanding the statements made from time to time as to the specific disposition of the Emperor, Russian preparations for war were never more active than at the present moment. According to the "Standard" correspondent at Sebastopol, "a continuous movement of troops towards the Western frontier from the South-Eastern districts of Russia and the Caucasus is going on, and, according to my special information, the calling out of the Reserves in the interior by successive categories has already commenced, and they will be forwarded in their order to the points of concentration, whence they can be most easily advanced to reinforce the main body of the Army now in the Polish garrisons, and along the German and Austrian frontiers. The Reserves of the frontier military districts will not be called out except at the last moment, but everything for their equipment has been ready for some time. The Naval and Transport preparations for the movement of a considerable body of troops by sea are also advanced nearly to completion. The places of the troops detached from the Caucasus garrisons are being filled up by local levies and Reserves.

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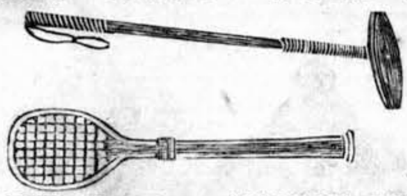

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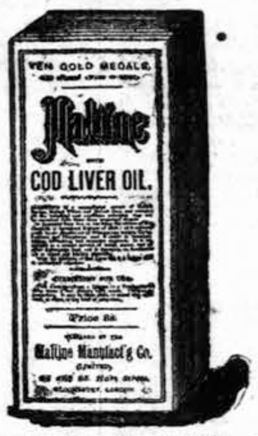

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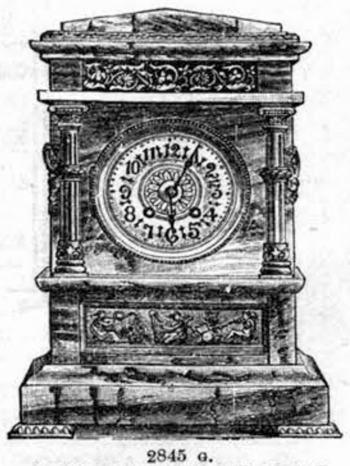

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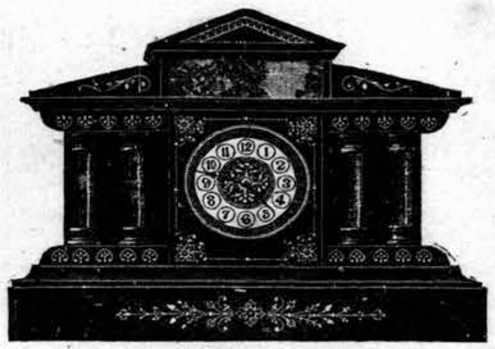

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